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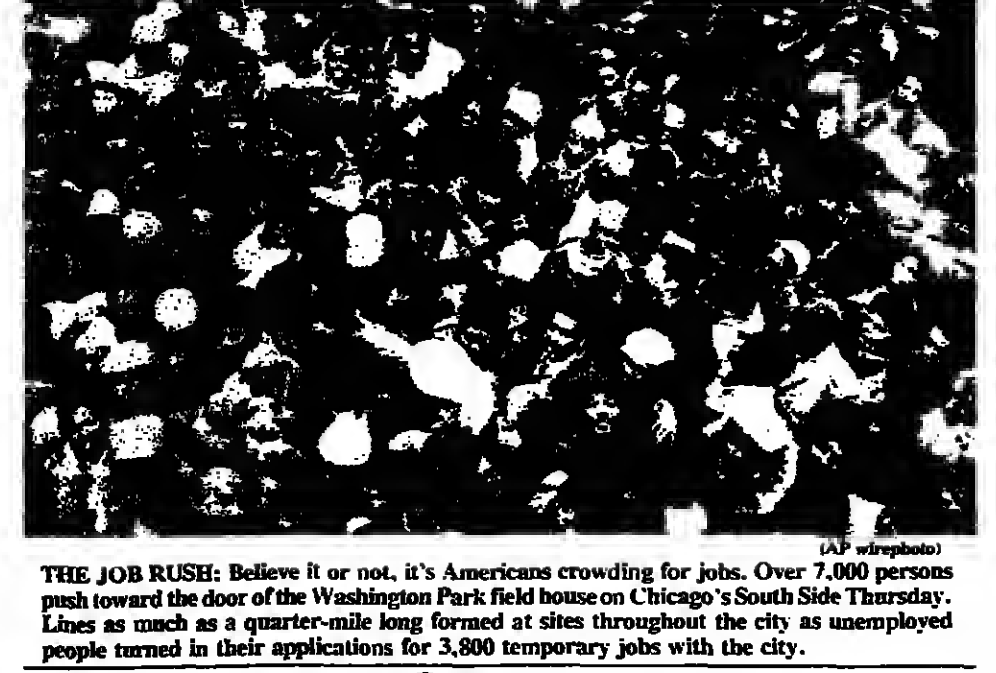
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TODAY IN Arab news
British trade missions
Britain will soon send five major trade missions here and will participate in five large exhibitions in the Kingdom to increase trade. The first mission from Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce will arrive Jan. 14. — Page 2
Salvadoran revolt
A top Salvadoran military commander defies an order transferring him to a diplomatic post and puts his troops on alert. — Page 5
Somali prison attacked
Somali rebels claim freeing 724 prisoners after killing 26 prison wardens in an attack on a jail in northern Somalia. — Page 6
Orientalism
The Western interest in Oriental studies was largely determined by its own cultural superiority and colonial ambitions, but there were exceptions. — Page 9
Fishing row
A Danish trawler captain who wants to test the legality of new British fishing restrictions is due to come before English magistrates after deliberately breaching the rules. — Page 14
China to aid ANC, SWAPO
Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang meets leaders of the South African and Angolan freedom movements and gives positive indications of aid to ANC and SWAPO. — Page 16

Jobless soar to new high in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The unemployment rate in the U.S. climbed to 10.8 percent of the labor force in December, a slight rise from the previous month's revised 10.7 percent, as the number of Americans giving up the search for jobs reached an all-time high, the government reported Friday.
The Labor Department said the ranks of "discouraged workers" — those no longer counted as unemployed because they have left the labor force — swelled by more than 200,000, to 1.8 million, the highest since the government began keeping this statistic in 1970.
While the unemployment rolls swelled by 130,000 last month, well above the 12 million of November, only 87,000 people entered the labor force in search of work.
The department's bureau of labor statistics initially had reported that November's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was a post-depression high of 10.5 percent. But in Friday's announcement, which took into account annual, end-of-the-year revisions in labor-force statistics, the agency lowered the November rate to 10.7 percent.
Thus, the one-tenth percentage point rise in December meant that joblessness had risen for the fourth consecutive month.
John Bregger, head of the bureau's division of employment and unemployment analysis, cautioned against interpreting December's moderate rise as indicating that unemployment overall has peaked.
He added, however, that "there are definitely indications of a flattening out here. There have been some positive developments in the manufacturing sector, for instance, which had been declining sharply in recent months."
The bureau also reported that the number of long-term unemployed Americans, those out of work for at least six months, rose to a post-World War II record 2.6 million. The average duration of unemployment for such workers reached 18 weeks, up from 17.2 weeks in November. Total employment was unchanged last month at 99.1 million.



THE JOB RUSH: Believe it or not, it's Americans crowding for jobs. Over 7,000 persons push toward the door of the Washington Park field house on Chicago's South Side Thursday. Lines as much as a quarter-mile long formed at sites throughout the city as unemployed people turned in their applications for 3,800 temporary jobs with the city.

Danger of nuclear war looms, East bloc warns
PRAGUE, Jan. 7 (AFP) — The 28-page "political declaration" published by the Warsaw Pact summit paints an alarming picture of the present as a time when "cooperation has given way to confrontation" and "the danger of nuclear war is increasing."
For this it blames "imperialist circles," some of which, it says, "calculate crazily that they can emerge victorious from a nuclear war."
The result of this is threefold:
1) — The military-strategic balance is compromised.
2) — The arms race is stepped up.
3) — Arms limitation agreements become more complex.
The document cites as an example the planned deployment of U.S. Euromissiles, which would, it says, "weaken trust and worsen the European situation."
This is the context in which the Warsaw Pact has put forward its proposal for a treaty among them a "treaty for non-recourse to military force and the preservation of peaceful relations." The treaty would primarily concern the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but would be open to other states.
The document contains numerous other disarmament proposals, starting with the end of last month.
They had been gathering information about papers required for setting or getting married in Switzerland, the statement said.
The ministry did not say what the significance of such data was but Swiss media speculated it could have been useful to Soviet intelligence services in setting up illegal agents in neutral Switzerland.
Police were alerted to the diplomats' activities in the regions of Berne and Solothurn to the north of the capital and the Swiss Foreign Ministry protested to the Soviet Embassy in Berne.
The ministry said police blocked the contact which the officials had made for spying "in good time," but gave no further details.
The government says it has uncovered 240 spying cases since 1948 of which 160 were connected with East European states.
The Swiss public, shaken by a 1975 case in which a senior Swiss Army officer, Jean-Louis Jeanneney, was convicted of spying for the Soviet Union, has been increasingly concerned about the steady flow of espionage revelations.

In state poll
Indira sustains stunning reverses
NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party was routed by the nine-month-old regional party of an aging film star in one state election, lost to old rivals in a second and gained ground in a losing effort in a third.
Results from Wednesday's balloting still were trickling in Friday and counting was to go on through the day in a handful of districts in the three states. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura. It was unlikely new results could significantly change the outcome.
Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi had informal talks with colleagues in her Congress (I) Party Friday following major state election defeats for the party which could confront her with serious political problems.
The 65-year-old leader has not commented on her party's humiliating defeat. Analysts have described the situation as critical because of widespread dissent among members.
Congress General Secretary Rajendra Kumari Bajpai told Reuters: "It was a negative vote against us. We have our shortcomings but our rivals played on regional and linguistic issues."
In southern Andhra Pradesh state, which has been under Congress rule since independence 35 years ago, portly matinee idol N. T. Rama Rao's populist Telugu Desam Party had nearly a 4-1 margin over the Congress. With 244 of the 294 contests decided, Telugu candidates had won 180 seats to 47 for the Congress. Twenty-two seats were split among three other parties and independents.
Rao won handily in two constituencies, one of which he will have to resign. Rao has portrayed Hinduism in Indian classical films for 30 years. His party appealed to the pride and perceived neglect of the overwhelmingly Telugu-speaking population of the state.
Now destined to become the new chief minister of Andhra Pradesh as head of the winning party, Rao said Friday the Telugu Desam was not a separatist movement despite its name (Telugu nation) and he would support Mrs. Gandhi's central government.
In the neighboring southern state of Karnataka, the Janata Party and its local ally had won 98 seats in the 224-member assembly to 79 for the Congress, with 218 of the contests settled.
A total of 41 seats were split among three other parties and independents, leaving the possibility Congress could still form a coalition government. It was considered more likely, however, that Janata would link up with the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party to produce a ruling majority.
The Karnataka loss was particularly galling since it involved the direct defeat of Mrs. Gandhi's hand-picked chief minister, R. Gundu Rao, and several members of his cabinet, all of whom failed to win re-election in their home districts. Rao quickly resigned as required by law.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Howe leaves for Riyadh
LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe left today for a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia, despite a rupture in Anglo-Saudi relations because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to receive an Arab delegation that included a PLO representative.
Howe, Britain's top economic minister, said he was traveling to Riyadh in his capacity as chairman of the interim committee of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund. Accompanying him as he left London's Heathrow Airport was Jacques Deniarosiere, the IMF's managing director.
On Wednesday, British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said he was forced to postpone a planned visit to Saudi Arabia and three other Gulf states following a Saudi rebuke over the Arab League delegation.
Mrs. Thatcher refused to receive the group — headed by Morocco's King Hassan and including Farouk Kaddoumi, political chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization

Swiss expel 2 Soviet envoys
BERNE, Jan. 7 (R) — Switzerland said Friday it had expelled two Soviet diplomats based in Geneva for spying, adding to a long series of espionage scares.
The justice ministry said in a statement the two unnamed officials, one from the Soviet mission to the United Nations and the other from the Soviet mission to the United Nations and the other from the consulate-general in Geneva, were told to leave toward

Beirut, Tel Aviv view 'new ideas'
BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (AFP) — The Israeli and Lebanese governments will give an answer Monday to new U.S. proposals made Thursday to advance the deadlocked talks on foreign troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Lebanese sources said here Friday.
Israeli, Lebanese and U.S. delegates, who have been meeting alternately in Khaldé, Lebanon, and Kiryat Shmona, northern Israel, are to hold a fifth session of talks Monday in Khaldé.
Following Thursday's session, which failed again to agree on an agenda, the sources said the main problem was the issue of normalizing Lebanese-Israeli relations which Israel wants put on the agenda.
Lebanon has refused to agree to this for fear that such a move could endanger its relations with Arab countries.
The new ideas advanced by U.S. envoy Morris Draper are that there should be an open list of subjects to discuss instead of a fixed agenda, that it should include all issues that participants want to discuss and that it should not have to be approved in advance by Israel or Lebanon, the sources said.
In occupied Jerusalem on Wednesday, U.S. delegation head Draper proposed to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that an agenda should say "in the framework of future (Lebanese-Israeli) relations" instead of mentioning "normalization."
And the official Lebanese news agency, said the Lebanese delegation was given instructions Thursday night to make an effort to prevent negotiations getting bogged down on quarrels over the agenda. Instead, talks should move on to the basic issue of "total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory."
Navon said Israel had paid the price for peace with Egypt by surrendering Sinai and its oil and expelling inhabitants of Jewish settlements. Referring to the storm of criticism that followed the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in two Beirut refugee camps last year, he said: "What was thrown at Israel was more than it deserved."
Navon, whose post is largely ceremonial, steered clear of policy questions during his luncheon appearance, saying: "I'm not paid to think aloud." His U.S. trip precedes a visit by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, expected in the next few weeks.
A prime topic then is likely to be Israel's policy of establishing Jewish settlements in occupied territories. Reagan has called for a freeze on the settlements.

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Egypt treaty in cold storage--Navon
WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (R) — Israel's President Yitzhak Navon said implementation of his country's peace treaty with Egypt was frozen and hinted Cairo's public attacks on Israel could throw more stumbling blocks in the way of Middle East negotiations.
Navon, speaking at a national press club lunch Wednesday on the third day of an 11-day U.S. visit, said he understood Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer had strained relations with Cairo. But articles and cartoons in the Egyptian press "remind us of the worst periods of our history in this century" because of their anti-semitism.
"If this is what happens with peace, what sort of encouragement is that for the peace process?" he asked. He said he had told President Reagan in White House talks on Wednesday of Israel's dismay that its hopes for a new era after the 1979 peace treaty with

W. German elections set for March 6
BONN, Jan. 7 (R) — President Karl Carstens Friday bowed to the wishes of West Germany's four political parties by dissolving parliament and calling a general election for March 6.
The announcement, which was widely expected, came three weeks after Chancellor Helmut Kohl deliberately lost a vote of confidence in the West German Bundestag (lower house).
Apart from resigning — a move he regarded as politically unacceptable — this was the only way Kohl could keep his promise to hold new elections after being maneuvered into power by the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) on Oct. 1.
The Liberals brought about the change in government by abandoning the coalition of Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt and joining the conservative alliance of Kln's Christian Democrats (CDU) and their Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU).
After receiving President Carstens' decision, Bundestag Speaker Richard Stuecklen said the current Parliament would remain fully functional and could sit at any time in the two months prior to the election.
However, he said it did not propose to call any sittings, except for emergencies and on special occasions such as Jan. 20, when visiting French President Francois Mitterrand is due to address Parliament on the 20th anniversary of the Franco-German friendship treaty.
Public opinion polls during the past few weeks have almost unanimously forecast a conservative victory at the polls.

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Britain plans missions, major fair participation

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — Britain is sending at least five major trade missions here and will participate in five large exhibitions in the Kingdom during the first half of the current year to further increase the trade between the two countries, according to British Embassy Second Secretary (Commercial) Victor E. Eason.

Eason told Arab News. The year 1983 commences with an 18-member trade mission from the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, which will visit the Kingdom Jan. 14-28. It will be followed by a mission from the London Chamber of Commerce on Feb. 28-Mar. 11.

A major trade team will arrive from Manchester Chamber of Commerce on March 25-April 1, followed by Building Materials Exporters' Group on April 8-29, and Engineering Industry's Association team May 13-31, he added.

The mission from Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, headed by F.J. Wunderly, will be in Jeddah from Jan. 14-21, in Riyadh Jan. 21-24 and Dhahran Jan. 24-28. They will meet representatives of chambers of commerce, importers and agents in the Kingdom.

They will offer materials handling and garage equipment; hydraulic lifting equipment; men's jewelry; desk accessories; cosmetic aids; insulators; drain cleaning and testing equipment; transformers and LV distribution switchgear; hand tools; boilers; silver and gold plated giftware; manhole covers, pipes and lintels; pallets for cold stores and industrial use; agricultural machinery; pipeline and mechanical service equipment; leather manufactures; water pump generators; giftware and toys.

Eason said the participation in exhibitions commences with Middle East Electric and Electronics Exhibition in Jeddah on Feb. 5-9, followed by Saudi Food Fair in Riyadh on Feb. 13-17; Water Technology Exhibition in



Victor E. Eason
Jeddah on Feb. 27-March 3; Saudi Agriculture Show in Riyadh on April 10-14 and Saudi Education and Business Fair in Riyadh on May 1-5.

Trade between the two countries during first nine months of 1982 shows Britain's imports from Saudi Arabia amounted to £1.18 billion against its exports to the Kingdom worth £988 million in the same period. Its imports during 1981 totalled £1.90 billion against exports worth £1.13 billion, he added.

Riyadh manpower seminars begin today

Civil service job Saudization scrutinized

RIYADH, Jan. 7 — A comprehensive revision of all non-Saudi Arabian civil servants in the Kingdom and of the actual need of certain apparently superfluous posts will be proposed during a seminar opening here Saturday under Planning Minister Faisal Nazer on "The Role of Non-Saudi Manpower in the Civil Service." Recommendations made during the seminar will be submitted to the Higher Committee for Administrative Reform headed by Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and minister of defense and aviation, Al-Riyadh reported.

According to a paper submitted by Abdul Aziz Al-Hegelan, assistant vice president of the Civil Service Board for executive affairs, posts allotted for non-Saudi Arabians in the State Budget are increasing year after year, despite the large number of Saudi Arabians graduating from college and institutes. Such

posts, which numbered 131,754 in 1973/74 jumped to 313,896 in the 1982/83 budget. Therefore, according to Hegelan the country's nationals must be encouraged to join fields where their service is most needed, like education, engineering and other crafts and professions. Likewise, the female skills should be benefited from.

Education, health studied
Some 44 percent of the education manpower are foreigners, according to another paper prepared by Yusouf Al-Yusouf, director of the planning and follow-up administration at the Public Administration Institute sponsoring the seminar, and Muhammad Al-Tayeh Hussain, a member of the institute's teaching corps.

In the health field, there were only 174 doctors in 1981, against 3,720 expatriate

doctors (a 98 percent rate).
1982 state budget

The first state budget in Saudi Arabia was adopted in 1947/48 and the state began establishing schools, institutes and modern institutions, like small oil refineries, power plants, health and agricultural installations and other facilities. The necessary manpower could not be found on the local market.

Then the ambitious First and Second Five-Year Development Plans made it necessary to recruit an increasing number of administrative and technical experts from other countries.

Manpower development

The Third Development Plan is as ambitious as the first two, except that it centers on the development of manpower. Non-Saudi Arabian manpower increased to such an extent that the motto of the Kingdom's development plans has become to endeavor for self-sufficiency and curb the recruitment of non-Saudi Arabians.

Unfortunately, under the First Five-Year Development Plan, (1970-75), 110,000 Saudis left school after the primary stage and began their active life. Some 256,000 did the same under the Second Plan and another 258,000 are expected to stop at the elementary school level under the Third Plan. That brings the total to 624,000.

At the same time, an average of 524 Saudi Arabians have been graduating annually, from 1960 to 1980, from vocational and technical training schools, which is certainly not enough to cover the Kingdom's technical manpower requirements, even in government.

New store opens at Sahari Center

Barakat emphasizes 'shopping atmosphere'

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — "Presentation and display of items should make shopping a pleasure, making an atmosphere for shopping is very important," according to Ibrahim Barakat, managing director of the luxurious Barakat Store now open at Sahari Center, near Luna Park, Palestine Road.

Barakat told Arab News, there are plenty of stores and super-stores in Jeddah and the Kingdom, "but we wanted to introduce the new idea of a semi-departmental store of internationally-reputed standards. We are very choosy about the products we select for our valued customers."

Barakat said two well known industrialists, Yousef Jameel and Muhammad Badrawi, are the brain behind this venture, after the opening of their exclusive jewelry shop Boucheron at the Sahari Center.

"They are now planning similar shops in Riyadh, Dammam, Makkah and Madinah. The Riyadh shop is a priority and expected to be ready by the end of next year," Barakat added.

The formal inauguration of the store, spread over a 1,500 square meter area, is



Ibrahim Barakat

expected to take place in the middle of next month.

"Our store is designed by an Italian group

in a spacious way to feel at ease and comfort, and for nice display of over 100 different items and thousands of products. Display experts from France will come here every three months," Barakat explained.

The lavishly-decorated store, connected by an escalator to reach the mezzanine floor, caters to the needs of all classes of customers.

"We don't have goods that can be found in any super markets, we stress 'exclusiveness,'" Barakat said. "But still our shop is not meant for only higher classes of people. We have many items reasonably priced within the reach of the middle class, some of which are available at prices lower than the discounted rates in other shops," he added.

"Our aim is to make the store a shoppers' paradise, and despite exclusiveness the ties, towels, small gift articles, men's and women's clothes are priced reasonably and competitively," he said. "We have selected a magnificent array of the world's most luxurious designer-named goods from crystal cutlery, tableware, silverware, linen, towels, household gifts, men's clothes, ladies fashion, shoes, leather goods, lighters and watches, pens and sunglasses, all mainly from France, Italy, Switzerland and England."



SHOPPING PLEASURE: The proper selection of items and their pleasant display provides an atmosphere for shopping at the new Barakat Store. On the left are selected ceramic and tableware sets and on the right a display of exclusive lampshades.

BRIEFS

Health meetings continue

RIYADH, (SPA) — The executive bureau of the Council of Arab Health Ministers began its second session here Friday under Kuwaiti Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Awadi.

Eradication of illiteracy

RIYADH, (SPA) — Saudi Arabia today marks International Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy. The efforts by the state to eradicate illiteracy and educate adults will be highlighted. The Education Ministry is launching a campaign to remind citizens of their Islamic and national duty to learn and benefit from the opportunities offered by the state even in the most remote areas of the Kingdom to

learn and raise their social and professional standards. Posters will be displayed by the various educational zones to arouse public awareness on the issue, inviting the illiterate to join literacy schools. Seminars will be held to highlight the importance of education.

Women visit hospital

RIYADH, (SPA) — A delegation of 45 women from "Jamiat Al-Yaqaza Al-Nes'iyah" (The Women Awareness Association) has inspected the Faculty of Medicine and King Khalid University Hospital attached to King Saud University. Al-Nes'iyah reported Thursday evening. The visit was meant to acquaint society ladies with medical development in Saudi Arabia.

Murderer beheaded in Riyadh

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — A convicted murderer was beheaded at Al-Adl (Justice) Square here Friday, after the noon prayers.

An Interior Ministry statement said that Turki ibn Mubarak ibn Raqiba Al-Utaibi had been arrested and confessed before the Sharia Court that he murdered Sultan ibn

Tunisia joins Islamic Council for Civil Aviation

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Tunisia has formally joined the Islamic Council for Civil Aviation by signing an agreement to become one of its members.

The agreement, was signed by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caïd Essebsi and

Suwaid ibn Hussain Al-Subaie.

The statement reiterated the Saudi Arabian government's unswerving determination to eradicate crime by striking with an iron fist on the hands of whomever dares disturb the security of the country and by implementing the Sharia (Qur'anic Law and Jurisprudence).

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary General Hafiz Ghazi.

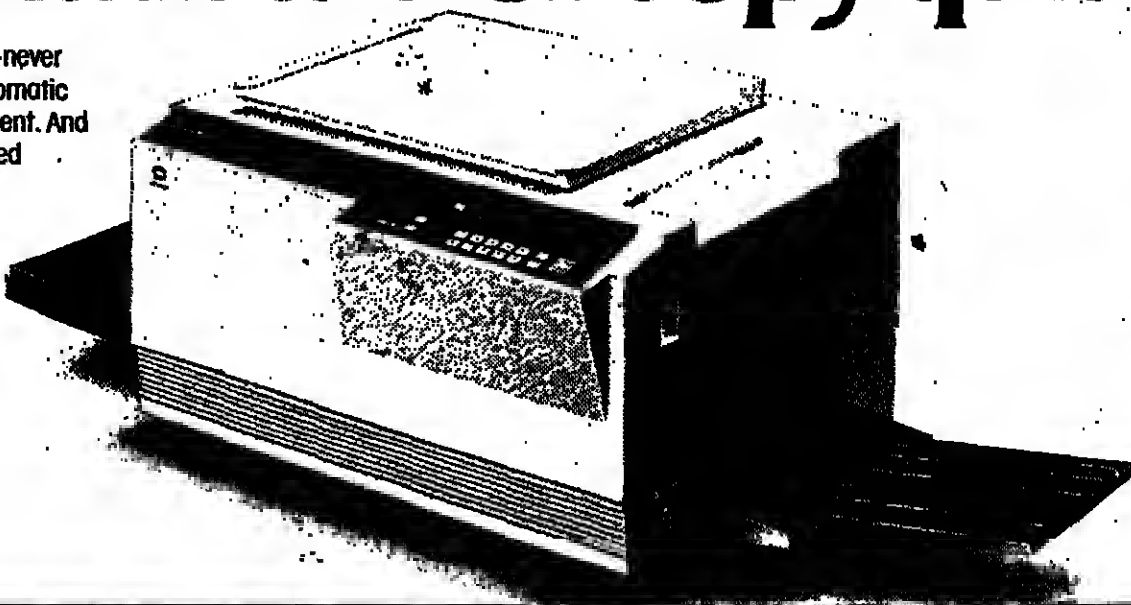
The third Islamic summit held in Taif in January 1981 recommended the setting up of the council with its headquarters in Tunis to enhance cooperation between (OIC) member states in civil aviation.

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هكذا من الأفضل

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1983

Firm and fair

Sharia courts enforce one law for all

By Jean Grant
Al Khobar Bureau

ALKHOBAR, Jan. 7 — "Firm and fair: that's Saudi Arabian law," according to Alkhobar attorney and legal adviser, Ismail S. Nazer. "The Quran is the source of all law, and thus it is fair, the sword of justice on the Saudi flag depicts its firmness."

Muslim law often seems severe to the newly-arrived expatriate. The Kingdom's crime rate, on the other hand, is undeniably low. "We are proud of our low crime rate," Nazer said. "One reason it is low is because some of our laws are intentionally severe."

"One part of punishment," the lawyer adds, "is to set an example so that others don't commit the same crime."

Referring to the Quran's dictum that retaliation protects life, Nazer said that the execution of a murderer protects the rest of society.

The interpretation of Islamic law is stricter in Saudi Arabia than in Islamic countries colonized by Western powers where Muslim law applies only to family law. "Until recently Saudi Arabia saw less foreign influence than other Islamic countries and thus had a chance to remain closer to the pure interpretation of the Sharia's law," Nazer said.

Fear that the recent influx of foreigners to the Kingdom may corrupt the Muslim way of life has led to greater vigilance by the Ministry for the Propagation of Virtue and the Suppression of Vice.

Muslim law, Nazer said, is not man-made, but given by God, the law-giver through His revelations to the Prophet Muhammad. When a judge has a case, he looks first in the Quran for an answer. If he finds one there, he looks next in the Traditions of the Prophet. If he finds no answer there either, he checks the old authorities. If none of these hold an answer, then he uses his own legal faculty and by analogy finds the answer, picking in one of these sources a situation similar to the one before him to make his judgment. Thus the judge administers as best a man can the unchanging law of God.

The foreigner is often reluctant to go to the local courts because of his unfamiliarity with local laws and with Arabic, the official language. However, the court will provide one. And it simply is not true, Nazer claims flatly, that the courts give hometown decisions.

"People are equal under the law," he said. "I can cite tens of cases where the foreigner was completely acquitted and the Saudi Arabian convicted."

"Muslim law and morality are so intertwined that for all practical purposes, any immoral behavior might be considered illegal..."

Muslim and non-Muslim, the Saudi Arabian and the foreigner, the powerful and the poor: there is one law for all, Nazer tells a story to illustrate that no one has special treatment under Muslim law.

"King Abdul-Aziz faced a claim from one of his servants. The king had given the servant a plot of land in Riyadh. A sister or daughter of the king later petitioned the king for the plot and the king granted it to her. When the servant learned about the later grant, he protested and questioned his Master's action."

"The king smiled and walked with this servant to the nearest judge. Having heard the claim and the defense in the same morning, the judge ruled in favor of the servant, and the defendant (His Majesty) corrected the situation."

Muslim law is much wider in its application than Western law and includes much that a Westerner wouldn't consider as law. Public policy, for instance, covers a dress code and a proscription against taking pictures of "things uncomplimentary that could be exploited by our enemies," Nazer added.

"The Muslim law recognizes custom as a source of law in the sense that Muslim communities develop certain customs which are in agreement with Muslim principles," Nazer explained.

"Muslim law and morality are so intertwined that for all practical purposes, any immoral behavior might be considered illegal."

"The ruler in a Muslim society is under an obligation to see that morality is observed. Throughout Muslim history, the ruler has used certain religious people to observe that the Muslim community abided by Muslim decorum, manners, and customs."

"The Quran bids Muslims to always observe that the good is propagated and the bad subdued," he said. "This is why the Ministry for the Encouragement of Virtue and the Suppression of Vice exists and sends circulars to employers informing their employees of Muslim customs to be followed."

"There are a lot of 'silly stories' going around about Muslim law, Nazer said. The rumor that a man will go to jail for his wife's offenses is one such myth. "Not so," says the lawyer. "The Quran says that no one should be made to bear the burden of another."

This Quranic principle has far-reaching

effects; not only is a man not responsible for his wife's offenses, but neither is an employer held accountable for the wrong-doing of his employees. If a driver has an accident, for instance, and cars are smashed and victims die, the employer and owner of the car cannot be sued here as in the West.

"Ignorance of the law is no excuse," goes the English proverb, but "the Sharia might give the accused the benefit of ignorance of the Muslim law," said Nazer. Why?

"Because the Sharia cares about the conscience of the individual. If he is aware that the law forbids something and still does it, that means he has a bad conscience. In pornography and liquor cases (the two most common current offenses) the judge's first question is 'Did you know it was forbidden? If the judge believes the accused has a credible excuse, he might just get a warning for a first offense.'"

When a penalty is prescribed in the Quran, such as stoning or amputation, then the ruler has no authority to waive it. Hand amputation is undoubtedly a severe penalty, but it "only applies when the theft is of such a nature that the thing stolen is of a certain value and breaking and entering is involved." Instances of recent amputations, according to Nazer, "can be counted on your fingers and toes." This perhaps illustrates the effectiveness of draconian punishments as a deterrent to crime.

An American, sentenced to spend two months behind the yellow walls of Alkhobar's Thughbah jail for driving under the influence of alcohol, answered in true hillbilly style when asked whether he felt the penalty was fair: "the shukh gave me a fair shake; if you can't do the time, then don't do the crime."

In the interests of maintaining a well-ordered society, the law is swift as well as severe.

Saudia engine repair facility being planned

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Saudia is establishing a base here for the repairs of Boeing 747 and TriStar 1011 engines, in addition to engines of other aircraft of the national carrier's fleet.

The new building will be equipped with sophisticated technological instruments and fitted with cameras to facilitate contact among the working staff and among them and their chiefs. The entire equipment will be computerized and it will be able to detect any technical fault on the screen.

The base will have a staff of 320 men at the time of its completion. Of these, 50 percent will be Saudi Arabian nationals. At present, Saudi Arabian technicians are being trained so they can replace the expatriates in the overhauling section.

With the opening of this base, Saudia will become the first aviation company in the Arab world to possess such a base for the repairs and maintenance of various types of aircraft.



ISMAIL S. NAZER: This lawyer has lectured not only law students in American universities, but the American Bar Association itself. He is shown here at his offices in Alkhobar, where he employs 15 lawyers.

Saudi Arabian jurist began practicing here in 1952

Alkhobar Bureau

ALKHOBAR, Jan. 7 — Four clocks peer down from the walls of the Alkhobar office of attorney, Ismail S. Nazer. Each keeps track of time in a different part of the world: Greenwich mean, Tokyo, New York, and Alkhobar time. Cream-colored telephones on the wide desk ring every few minutes with calls for legal advice from the four corners of the Earth. The small globe tucked away in one of its corners belongs in this office which seems a microcosm of the international legal world.

It is a microcosm solidly rooted in Saudi Arabia. Antique maps of the Kingdom line the walls, and legal tomes in the bookcase gleam with Arabic calligraphy. The conference table, piled high with legal files, is anchored on the scarlet arabesque of an Oriental carpet.

Whoever said that law and lawyers were stuffy has not met Ismail Nazer. His warm greeting befits the man who describes what a client wants from his lawyer as "not just to prove that you are the smartest man in the world, no, but that you have his interests at heart."

Nazer describes himself as "an informal man," and punctuates his talk with hearty laughs; he finds jokes wherever he can. For all that he peppers his speech with Latin maxims and statutes of this and that, he is no hair-splitting, dry-as-dust barrister.

Nazer was born in Hebron, Palestine. He studied law at Kings College, University of London, and was admitted to the Inner Temple Bar in the prestigious Inns of the Court. In 1952, he came to practice law in Saudi Arabia, where he gave legal counsel to Aramco. That same year, he says proudly, he was granted Saudi Arabian citizenship "by royal decree."

Nazer now has his own law firm here with 15 lawyers, and offices throughout the Kingdom as well as in London, New York, and Houston. A jet-setter, he has lectured not only law

students in American universities, but the American Bar Association itself. On his wall is a framed letter of thanks from former U.S. president Nixon ("to bad about Watergate"), and a color snapshot of "my friend Edmund Muskie" taken at the old Arabian capitol of Durrayah.

For all his fame, Nazer retains much of the simplicity of the boy from Palestine who keeps a photo of his mother on the wall. He is proud of his heritage: ivy-twined arches, not impersonal glass and steel line the facade of his home and office.

'Agromousse' soil agent recommended

By Javid Hassan
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Jan. 7 — The Ministry of Industry has recommended the use of agromousse as a soil conditioning agent. The ministry's recommendation is in tune with the government's policy to promote national products. Charles Abe Nadar, marketing manager of Al Raha company, told Arab News.

Nadar said agromousse, which helps to stabilize soil, improves water retention capacity and enhances fertility, has been found useful for local soil conditions and could also find application in the Kingdom's planned green belt areas to halt desertification.

The product will be further toned up when it is introduced next month with a new fertilizer mix, he said. Production will also be doubled, by the factory, the only Saudi Arabian venture engaged in this line.

Apart from its use as a soil stabilizer, agromousse, according to Nadar, could also be used for promoting vegetation and in green houses. Another important application, he said, is hydroseeding. This is a process in which a solution containing water, fertilizer, agromousse and seeds is sprayed for obtaining better results.

Penalizing side-walk parking being studied

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — Jeddah Deputy Mayor Dr. Muhammad Ali Qattan said that a study is underway by the municipality and Jeddah Traffic Department to implement very severe sanctions on motorists who park their vehicles on side-walks. Al-Madinah reported.

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Fajr (Dawn)	5:35	5:42	5:14	5:04	5:28	6:02
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:11	12:40
Asr (Afternoon)	3:33	3:29	3:00	2:44	3:08	3:34
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:53	5:50	5:21	5:05	5:29	5:54
Isha (Night)	7:25	7:20	6:51	6:35	6:59	7:24

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16 more killed in Tripoli clashes

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Factional clashes claimed 16 more lives in Tripoli Friday as rival militiamen fought hand-to-hand in the seaside slums of Lebanon's second largest city, police reported.

Pro-Syrian and Palestinian-backed gunmen traded forays into each others' strongholds behind massive artillery and rocket barrages overnight as the latest round of fighting for control of Tripoli flared into its second week, police said.

The overnight casualties pushed to 182 the overall death toll in seven weeks of on and off fighting that involved hand-to-hand combat for the first time Thursday night and Friday morning, according to police.

They said a visiting Syrian Army delegation and the city's notables agreed to form three "mixed commissions" to try Friday to enforce a cease-fire in Tripoli, which is 80 kilometers north of Beirut.

The city's leading politician, Rashid Karame, has been trying to arrange a cease-fire and the Syrian government has been involved at a high level. Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas visited Tripoli Thursday for the second time since the fighting erupted.

Several of the anti-Syrian groups are boycotting talks Karame is holding with the other factions. They are demanding the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Tripoli and the development of the Lebanese Army.

Beirut newspapers reported Friday that artillery shelling Thursday hit areas far from the riverside slums of Tripoli where rival gunmen are entrenched.

Sources in the various warring factions say the anti-Syrian groups have bottled up pro-Syrian militia and some Syrian Army units in a small district on the edge of the city.

They say the main force of Syrian troops in the area, which withdrew from most of



SANBAGGED POSITION: Militiamen of the 24th October Movement man a sandbagged position near their headquarters in Tripoli.

Tripoli under an agreement which ended fighting a year ago, had not tried to move back into the city in force but Syrian guns were shelling the city from the nearby hills.

In another development a Lebanese Army unit ended a three-week training course with

U.S. marines Friday by demonstrating a helicopter assault and received diplomas from their American teachers.

Sixty three soldiers of the Lebanese Army's 1st air assault battalion landed in four Lebanese Army helicopters in the area controlled by U.S. marines at Beirut Airport.

Tehran threat to Gulf security, Saddam says

NICOSIA, Jan. 7 (AP) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein warned the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war threatens the whole area, the official Iraqi News Agency, INA, reported.

"Those in this area who think the continuation of the war does not threaten them are

Cairo releases 81 extremists

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (AP) — Chief prosecutor Ragaa Araby has ordered the release of 81 alleged political extremists belonging to several outlawed Islamic groups, semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported Friday.

The paper said some of the detainees belong to Al-Jihad group. Three hundred members of Al-Jihad are presently being tried for attempting to overthrow the government following the assassination of President Anwar Sadat at a military parade Oct. 6, 1981.

The newspaper did not say when the defendants were detained. One thousand Al-Jihad members were among thousands arrested following Sadat's assassination.

American pressure on Israel sought

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, on his forthcoming visit to Washington, will make a new appeal to the United States to put pressure on Israel in the search for a Middle East peace settlement, a senior Egyptian official said Friday.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said his government "felt that a settlement can be obtained 'only through an energetic action by the United States'."

The minister told a news conference that the aim of Mubarak's call at the White House was to express Egypt's fears that the peace process may lose momentum hopes and that

like ostriches that bury their heads in the sand when danger approaches." Saddam was quoted Thursday as saying.

INA said Saddam's warning came in a proclamation marking the 62nd anniversary of the establishment of the Iraqi Army.

"If it were not for the steadfastness of Iraq all the countries in the Gulf and the Arabian peninsula would have been in Lebanon's present position," Saddam was quoted as saying.

In a complaint "some are still acting as spectators and doing nothing beyond issuing statements." He did not identify which countries he had in mind.

War activity appeared to be limited over the previous 24 hours according to the daily communiqués issued by the two sides.

The Iraqi communiqués reported by INA said 16 Iranian soldiers were killed and two captured as a result of Iraqi operations.

It added that Iraqi Air Force planes attacked Iranian targets in the Missan sector of the battlefield, inflicting direct hits on enemy troop concentrations. All the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base, it added.

The Iranian communiqué however said Iranian Air Force fighters and anti-aircraft fire "immediately repelled" attempted Iraqi air strikes.

There are thousands of Afghan refugees in Mashad. Most of them speak the same Per-

sian as Iranians in the eastern province of Khorasan, where poor border security makes it possible for people to commute between Iran and Afghanistan.

Meanwhile Radio Kabul claimed the Soviet-backed regime in Afghanistan has defeated resistance groups operating in the northern provinces of Baghlan and Kunduz.

The state-run radio, in a broadcast monitored in Islamabad Thursday, said 34 resistance fighters were captured or killed in Kunduz bordering the Soviet Union.

It also said a variety of weapons seized, including a rocket launcher and 4,800 rounds of ammunition.

Mujahedeen also admitted they suffered a major setback this week with the death of a key field commander, Muhammad Ibrahim. A spokesman described Ibrahim's death, apparently during a clash with Afghan and Soviet troops in Kunduz, as an "irreparable loss."

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Reagan cool to overtures -- Qaddafi

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (R) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi said in a televised interview that President Reagan had thwarted Tripoli's attempts to establish closer relations with the United States.

He also denied as "Zionist propaganda" charges that Libya was spending large amounts of money to stockpile weapons which might be used to threaten Israel and other countries.

On relations between Tripoli and Washington, Col. Qaddafi said in an interview on the NBC Today Program that the situation was not as bad now as before and that he hoped the relations would improve.

"It is due to the hostile position of America," he said, "America, particularly Reagan, refuses to improve our relations."

"We declared many times our will to establish good and fruitful relations with America. But we have to ask President Reagan what he can do to improve these

relations..." The Reagan administration has accused the Libyan government of supporting terrorist movements around the world. Although

the Reagan administration never acknowledged it publicly, in 1981 U.S. officials believed that Libya had sent a team of assassins to the United States to kill the president.

Although security was tightened sharply and an investigation was launched, no would-be assassins were found.

The bitter relations between the two countries reached an explosive point in August 1981, when U.S. Navy jets shot down two Libyan jets in what Col. Qaddafi claimed as Libyan air space.

The Libyan leader interviewed in his Tripoli office, was asked if it was true that Libya spent \$2 billion a year on weapons. "No, that is not true at all," he said. "We buy very few weapons. It is Zionist propaganda to harm our reputation in the world."

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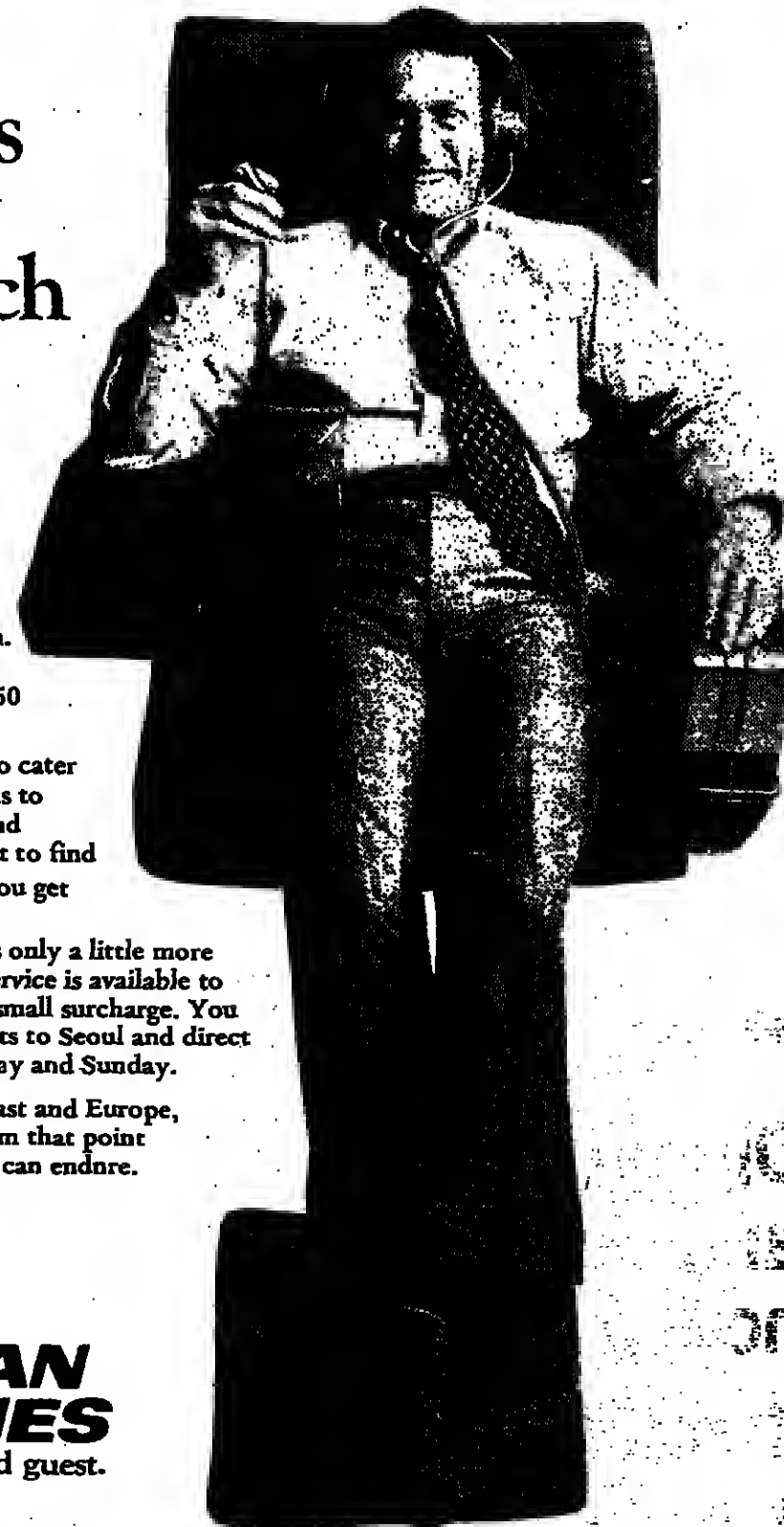
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Puts troops on alert

Salvador commander defies transfer order

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 7 (AP) — A top Salvadoran military commander has balked at an order transferring him to a diplomatic post and put his troops on alert.

Col. Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, commander of operations against leftist guerrillas in the northern province of Cabanas, near the Honduran border, told the Associated Press through a spokesman. "The officers and troops of military zone no. 2 have disobeyed the order issued by the defense minister."

The sources, who requested anonymity for security reasons, said Ochoa received the transfer order Thursday night and placed his troops "in a state of emergency" a few hours later. News of the action reached San Salvador early Friday. There was no immediate comment from government officials in the capital, who said they were not aware of the incident.

The military spokesman spoke by telephone from Ochoa's headquarters at San Mateo, but refused to identify himself by name. He said the order appointing Ochoa military attaché to the Salvadoran embassy in Montevideo, Uruguay, was "not an isolated action" but part of an effort to get rid of the Cabanas commander.

Ochoa confirmed his action in a telephone interview with a radio reporter based in San Salvador. He told the reporter he considered the transfer a "form of diplomatic exile" and a "matter of professional jealousy" between him and Garcia. The Salvadoran rightist government, backed by the United States, has been fighting a stalemate civil war against leftist guerrillas for the past three years during which at least 42,000 people were killed.

Meanwhile, the army forcibly recruited 37 youths off the streets of a San Salvador shantytown Thursday in what appeared to be the start of a large-scale campaign to boost the size of the armed forces, military sources said.

"They checked their documents, put them in the truck and took them to San Carlos," said a civil defense commander in Ayutux.

Oldest American skeleton found

CEDAR PARK, Texas, Jan. 7 (AP) — Archaeologists said Thursday that a 9,000-year-old human skeleton, one of the oldest ever found in the United States, was that of a young woman who was probably about 20 when she died.

The find, which excited scientists because so little is known about human history during that period, has halted work on a new highway to give archaeologists time to excavate the site, about 29 kms northwest of Austin. Workers were about halfway through unearthing the ancient skeleton Thursday.

"It's one of a kind. There's never been anything like this found before," said Dr. Frank Weir, director of archaeological studies

tepeque, a poor suburb on the northern edge of the capital. San Carlos is an army barracks in San Salvador. The commander, who asked not to be identified, said he had reports that each of the 18 municipalities in the San Salvador area had been ordered by the army to provide 30 to 50 youths for enlistment in the armed forces.

Military sources told the Associated Press recently that the army's high command has plans to increase the strength of the armed forces from 33,000 to 43,000 men this year through recruitment of new soldiers. The sources said that in many areas hard hit by economic problems, the army has a long list of youths wanting to enlist.

The conservative government, which received \$81 million in U.S. military aid in 1982, increased its 1983 defense budget by about 10 percent, to \$109 million. Part of the increase is to pay for expanding the military's manpower, the sources said. Two-year military service is compulsory for all men over 18, but there was no shortage of volunteers during the past year.

In a broadcast in late December, the rebels' clandestine radio station Venceremos called 1983 the year of "massive recruitment" and said the rebels also pledged to "increase their numbers. An estimated 6,000 to 8,000 leftist insurgents are battling the government."

In fighting Thursday, leftist guerrillas attacked civil defense and army positions at Las Flores, 17 kms north of the capital, said a civil defense commander in Apopa, 10 kms to the north. There were no immediate reports of casualties in the fighting on the slopes of the Guazapa Volcano. Local military sources said Thursday there have been movements of guerrillas on the southern, eastern and western slopes of the volcano in recent days. "They are plotting something for the next few days," said a civil defense commander in Aguilares, 32 kms north of San Salvador.

for the state highway department. Weir said if carbon dating proves the estimated age to be correct, "that would put it back before Pharaoh. Moses, the whole lot, back at a time when there was no civilization to speak of. People were still bunters and gatherers." The skeleton was found at a depth of four meters on its side in a crudely dug grave.

State archaeologist Robert Mallouf said the skeleton, plus about 100 arrowheads previously found at the site, "has given archaeologists the first really good cultural evidence of the transitional period, 5,000 to 7,000 B.C."

He said big game disappeared during that period and inhabitants shifted from hunting to vegetable gathering.

Clark has kidney, lung problems

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Jan. 7 (AP) — Artificial heart recipient Barney Clark still has mild problems with his kidneys and lungs and suffers periods of mental confusion, creating "concern" about his slow recovery, a hospital spokesman said Thursday.

However, University of Utah Medical Center spokesman John Dwan said doctors do not think the 61-year-old Clark suffers from any medical problems that cannot be reversed. Clark, a retired dentist from the Seattle suburb of Des Moines, became the first human to receive a permanent artificial heart Dec. 2. He is still listed in a serious but stable condition in the hospital's intensive care unit.

Dwan said Clark's physicians, Dr. William C. Devries and Dr. Lyle Joyce, "are concerned about his very slow rate of recovery, but point out that Dr. Clark suffers from no medical condition that is not thought at this time to be fully reversible." Before the landmark surgery to implant his air-driven Jarvik-7 heart, Clark suffered from cardiomyopathy, an inoperable, degenerative disease of the heart muscle. Doctors said he was within hours of death when the surgery was performed.

Clark's kidneys, lungs and other organs were affected by low heart output during the years his heart was failing. In addition, Clark's mild emphysema and age could be factors slowing his recovery. Dwan said, Dwan said Clark continued to have periods of mild kidney and pulmonary insufficiency. Clark suffered seizures Dec. 7 that left him unconscious or partially conscious for a week. Doctors have said he has had mild bouts of confusion since then, but believe they will end with time.

Cuellar, Reagan talks set Jan. 14

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and other administration officials at the White House Jan. 14, it was announced Thursday.

A White House statement said the secretary general had accepted an invitation from the president to make an official visit to Washington. In addition to Reagan, he will meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and Trade Representative Bill Brock.

After the meeting, the secretary general will attend a luncheon given in his honor by Vice President George Bush.

For battles in Congress

U.S. Democrats crack down on party rebels

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Flushed with success at the polls, opposition Democrats are tightening party discipline to prepare for battles in the U.S. Congress with President Ronald Reagan over military and social spending.

The Democrats, who in last November's elections increased their majority in the 435-seat House of Representatives by 26 seats, now hold a powerful 267-165 edge over the Republicans. The improved position encouraged House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and other leading Democrats to crack down on a group of conservative backbenchers who repeatedly bolted party ranks to vote with Reagan on his budget and tax bills during the first two years of his four-year term.

Singled out was Representative Phil Gramm of Texas, a leader of the so-called conservative "Boll Weevil" Democrats who helped Reagan forge a winning coalition in his efforts to cut taxes and social spending while increasing military outlays. The party withdrew his assignment to the influential House Budget Committee. Gramm resigned from his congressional post almost immediately, hoping to win back the seat as a Republican in a special election.

House Democratic leader Jim Wright of Texas said Gramm's "connivance" with the White House on budget issues meant he couldn't possibly expect to remain on the key panel. "He broke faith with the leadership and the members of his own party," O'Neill said. "He went over to the enemy as one who cooperated with them, part and parcel of their policies."

The Boll Weevils, named after an insect that was the scare of cotton farmers in the southeastern United States, proved particularly embarrassing to O'Neill, who was powerless to stop Reagan despite a seemingly healthy 241-192 majority.

The conservative Democrats are a curious anomaly in the more liberal of the two major U.S. political parties. The Boll Weevils are a remnant of southern hostility to the Republi-

cans stemming from the U.S. civil war of the last century.

President Abraham Lincoln, who led the union against the south in the war that freed black slaves in southern plantations, was a Republican, and Republicans were blamed for abuses inflicted on southern whites during the post-war "reconstruction" era.

Mainly because of the southern bloc, Democrats always have had trouble imposing party discipline. Control was further weakened in the post-Vietnam war era of the last decade, when many Democratic officials felt more obligated to special interests than to the party.

House minority leader Robert Michel, an Illinois Republican who helped engineer Reagan's victories, said the Democrats' move was "a grievous assault on the right of an individual member to represent the views of his constituents as honestly and openly as possible."

Michel welcomed Gramm's party switch and said he would hold open a seat on the budget committee for him. The full impact of the party's move against Gramm can be assessed only when Congress reconvenes later this month to tackle Reagan's proposals to cut the non-military budget by \$30 billion.

85 countries to attend nonaligned meeting

MANAGUA, Jan. 7 (AP) — Eighty-five delegations have confirmed their attendance at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned movement starting Monday.

Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said Thursday that 76 of the delegations belong to the 95 d'Escoto said Thursday that 76 of the delegations belong to the 95-member movement and the rest are observers and guests of the Nicaraguan government. He said among the foreign ministers attending would be those from Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iran, Mozambique, Panama, Yugoslavia and Algeria.

In Honolulu

Volcano erupts for 6th time

HONOLULU, Jan. 7 (AP) — A volcano in a remote forest area erupted Thursday for the sixth time this week, and a gentle tremor shook the earth as streams of lava shot up to 50 meters in the sky.

The latest eruption of the Volcano Kilauea occurred after only 15 minutes of peace following an earlier, 19-hour eruption.

The eruptions all have occurred since Monday in an unpopulated area just outside the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, said Jane Buchanan-Banks, U.S. geological survey spokeswoman.

Thursday's eruption began about 10:25 a.m. Sulfur dioxide gases released during Monday's eruption which affected some residents in Hilo did not appear to be a threat.

Ms. Buchanan-Banks said, Police in Hilo reported clear skies over the city. The area of the eruptions is about 11 kms from the nearest road and scientists have had to use helicopters to reach the location, said a scientist in charge of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Observatory.

New Jersey refinery blast kills 1

NEWARK, New Jersey, Jan. 7 (AP) — An oil refinery explosion rocked northeastern New Jersey early Friday killing one person and filling the sky with bright orange flames and clouds of black smoke. There were reports that the blast's concussion was felt up to 120 kms away. One person was killed, said fire and police department spokesmen who would not give their names. At least 19 persons were injured in the explosion at a Texaco refinery in Newark's Ironbound section near Newark Bay, which is separated from New York harbor by the towns of Bayonne and Jersey City.

Witnesses said that every few minutes fresh bursts of orange flames spewed into the sky from the blazing tanks. Fire department radio reports said three fuel tanks exploded. Authorities, pressed to handle crowds of spectators pushing toward the scene, could not say what type of fuel was burning. But a Texaco tank truck driver, who declined to give his name, said the explosion came at a storage area where trucks fill up with gasoline and diesel fuel for local delivery.

Suffolk County, New York, police on Long Island, said the explosion was felt as far east as Mount Sinai, about 120 kms from Newark.

Austria rejects Soviet charges

VIENNA, Jan. 7 (AP) — Interior Minister Erwin Lang Thursday "Resolutely rejected" Soviet charges that Austrian authorities were showing "astounding tolerance" toward Neonazi groups.

In an editorial published earlier Thursday, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* said Neonazi groups were becoming increasingly active in Austria. It stressed that the Austrian rightwing National Democratic Party (NDP), a tiny group unrepresented in parliament, was maintaining "closest contacts" with Neonazis in West Germany but was also in touch with fascist organizations in Italy and Spain and with the Flemish National Party in Belgium.

The minister said Austria would see to it on its own that the constitution is complied with "and does not need any advice on that." "Had *Pravda* checked back with me, it would have been easy to clarify what Austrian authorities are doing against Neonazi activities," Lang said in a statement released by his ministry.

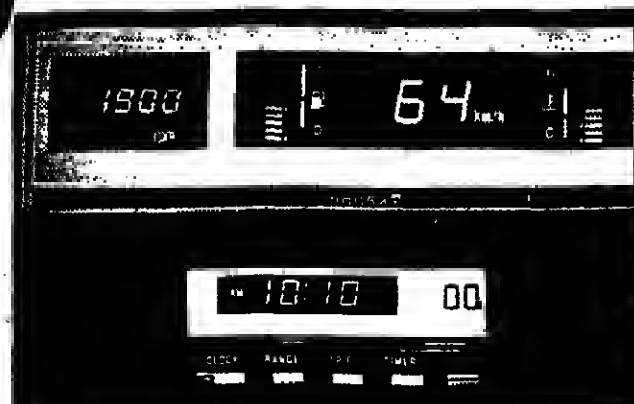
"But there was not even a query," he added, and *Pravda*'s "generalizing assertions" had to be "resolutely rejected" in view of the many court proceedings against Neonazis and the many cases of official intervention.

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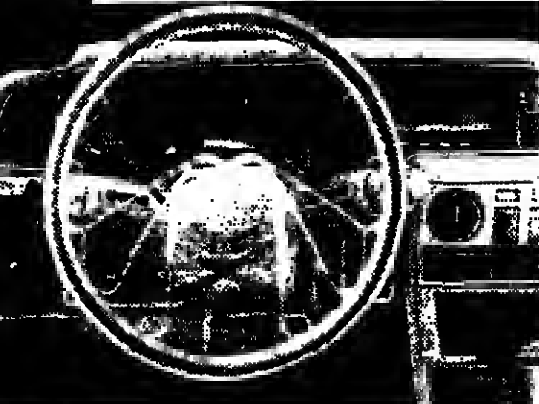
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Russia may reject Chinese plan

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — A Chinese plan calling for a neutral and nonaligned Cambodia, where the Phnom Penh government is now backed by Soviet-allied Vietnam, appears to have made little impact on Soviet authorities who have so far refrained from public comment.

Observers here believe the plan, which Peking is said to have already presented to Soviet officials, stands little chance of being accepted here. According to unofficial Soviet sources, Moscow contends that the Cambodian question lies outside the framework of Sino-Soviet negotiations. The Chinese proposals, reported by a delegation of the French

Mail fraud case man gets bail

MIAMI, Jan. 7 (AP) — A former Arab national, now a U.S. citizen, was freed on \$100,000 bond Thursday, pending a removal hearing to Boston where he faces charges of wire and mail fraud.

The defendant, Ali Fadi Al-Tamimi, 30, was arrested Wednesday in Naples by the FBI. According to testimony Thursday, he was a partner in a company called First Boston Arabian Corp. Tamimi told the court he had both an office and a condominium in Naples and pays rent of \$1,500 a month on the apartment. He said he has been a U.S. citizen since 1972.

Magistrate Charles Sorrentino set a \$100,000 surety bond and about two hours later, Tamimi posted it and was freed. Under questioning by his Miami Attorney Steven Kreisberg, Tamimi said the FBI "apparently learned" of his whereabouts when he reported to police in Naples that his office, where he operated first cash investments, a Florida corporation, had been robbed of \$33,000 cash and \$135,000 in jewelry.

The Boston federal complaint charges that Tamimi converted to his own use \$700,000 cash, four automobiles and a Rolex watch, which had been put in escrow with the First Boston Arabian Corp. as a fee pending a loan to be granted by "Arabian interests" to a West German businessman, Wolfgang Jurgens of Munich.

Kreisberg asked the court to set a personal surety bond pending the removal hearing which the magistrate set for Feb. 17. Assistant U.S. Attorney Neil Karaobil, pressing for \$1 million bond requested by federal authorities in Boston, described Tamimi as "a con-man with international connections."

Earthquakes hit

Mammoth Lake area

MAMMOTH LAKE, California, Jan. 7 (AP) — A series of strong earthquakes centered along the Eastern Sierra rocked a wide area of central California Thursday, knocking over shelves of store shelves and triggering minor incidents of panic.

The quakes, beginning after 5 p.m. (11:10 GMT Friday), caused power shortages in the Mammoth resort area and were felt 160 kms to the west. No injuries or major damage were immediately reported. "It came in first in our instruments near Mammoth Lake," said University of Nevada-Reno seismologist Wally Nick. "The main shock seemed to be more than a five (on the Richter Scale). I don't know much more. There are so many earthquakes coming in. We can't distinguish it right now...just continuous earthquakes. I'd guess it's some place between 5 and 5 1/2."

The Richter Scale is a measure of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party during a recent visit to Peking, envisage a neutral Cambodia in which "the Cambodians themselves determined their destiny."

Soviet media, however, have lately devoted lengthy articles and television broadcasts to the fourth anniversary of the fall of Cambodian Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot, stressing "the irreversible character" of the process set in motion by his ouster by Vietnamese-backed forces in 1979.

A Soviet diplomat posted to the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh last month declared that the "normalization of relations" between Moscow and Peking "will never be at the expense of the interests of...our friends." And Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Yuri Andropov, during celebrations in December marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, assured Phnom Penh leader Heng Samrin of Moscow's "infallible solidarity toward his pro-Vietnamese regime."

In a message to Cambodian leaders Thursday on the fourth anniversary of Pol Pot's removal, the Kremlin asserted that cooperation between Cambodian and the Soviet Union "constitutes a major factor in the social and economic policy of Kampuchea (Cambodia) and the strengthening of socialist forces in Indochina."

Meanwhile in Washington, a ranking Chinese diplomat said Thursday that after

months of Chinese-Soviet talks, there is "not one iota of an agreement" to improve the long soured relations between Moscow and Peking.

Ji Chaozhu, the political counselor at the Chinese Embassy and a leading authority on U.S.-Chinese relations, said, however, that consultations with the Soviets will continue. And he said any eventual relaxation of Chinese-Soviet relations will not impair China's links with Washington because "it will benefit everyone concerned."

In a speech to the Women's National Democratic Club, Ji made clear China has no intention of re-entering any kind of strategic alliance with the Soviets. "We realize from our own experience that being an ally of the Soviet Union is not to be in a pleasant position," Ji said. "Rest assured, we have learned our lesson well. I can assure you we will not be taken in by them," he said. "We have not been and never will be a vassal to any other country."

Nonetheless, he said, China does want peace, does want a relaxation of tensions and realizes that "the Soviet Union is our neighbor. It will not go away."

He said that because of deteriorating relations on a number of issues, a peace and friendship treaty between the two nations had become "no more than a scrap of paper" when it expired in 1980.

To humor the West
Exile expects gesture by Andropov

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP) — Former Soviet General Pyotr G. Grigorenko, whose book *memoirs* offers a rare glimpse at generations of Kremlin leaders, says new Soviet chief Yuri V. Andropov probably will free some jailed dissidents soon as a gesture to the West.

"But there is no doubt the repression then will be stepped up," he said. "You must understand: The new head of the government is a cop." The 75-year-old exile, long one of the U.S.S.R.'s best-known dissenters, was interviewed at his home in Long Island City, a grimy industrial corner of New York City. He has been here since 1977, when he left Moscow for medical treatment in the United States and the Soviet government stripped him of his citizenship.

Memiors, just published by W.W. Norton and Co., details a life crowded with history — a childhood amid the fury of revolution, a fervent Communist young manhood, combat commands in World War II, post-war disillusionment, a daring personal campaign for democracy, and finally suppression. In the early 1970, Grigorenko was put in a psychiatric prison for four years because of his protests. He was diagnosed as suffering from paranoia "with the presence of reformist ideas." Three American psychiatrists later found him to be mentally sound.

Grigorenko never met Andropov, who headed the KGB secret police in the 1970s.

But Grigorenko's wife, Zinaida, once met Andropov.

In 1972, she asked for an appointment with the KGB chief to appeal for her husband's release. When she arrived at KGB offices, she was met by a man she recognized as Andropov but who identified himself as "Yuri Andreivich Yuriev."

"He said, 'why come to us? The doctors should handle the general's case,'" she now recalls.

"I told him, 'both you and I know my husband is normal,' and he said, 'ok, let's talk about his future.'" Andropov wanted to know what her husband would do if he were released, Mrs. Grigorenko said. "I told him he would probably write a history of the Second World War," a project suggested to him by author Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. "Oh, no, he won't," Andropov replied, according to Mrs. Grigorenko. "History is also a kind of politics."

Over 700 prisoners freed

Somali rebels kill 26 jail officials

NAIROBI, Jan. 7 (AP) — Somali rebels claim they released 724 inmates and killed 26 prison warders in an attack on a jail at Mandera in northwestern Somalia earlier this week.

The claim was made in a Thursday night broadcast by Radio Hagan (struggle), the Ethiopian-based Voice of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front. The broadcast, monitored here, said the Jan. 2 attack was carried by a sister group called the Somali National Movement.

The report said the vice governor of the prison, an army second lieutenant, was among the warders killed. It added that three prisoners also died and that those set free

"included many supporters of the Somali opposition," Radio Hagan said. Military forces loyal to President Muhammad Siad Barre launched a search for the freed prisoners in the hills around Mandera, about 55 kilometers southwest of the Gulf of Aden port of Berbera.

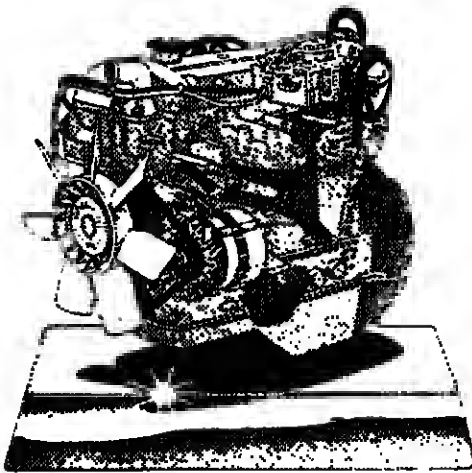
The Somali Democratic Salvation Front and the Somali National Movement, based in London, are the two large guerrilla groups fighting to topple Siad Barre's government. They announced in October that they had joined forces and would coordinate military operations and cooperate in the running of Radio Hagan.

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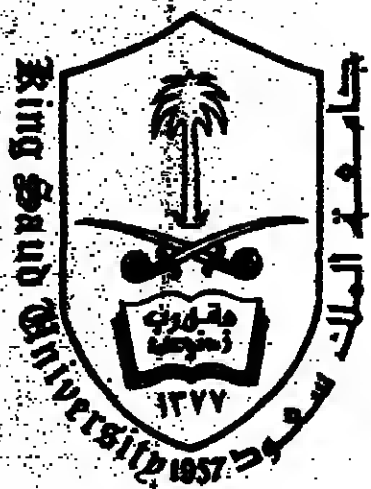
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- I. An Applicant for Faculty membership should hold a Ph.D. or an equivalent qualification or have obtained the academic title from a university accredited by the University of Riyadh.
- II. A Lecturer should hold a Master's degree or any other academic qualification recognised by the University as equivalent to the Master's degree.
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 - 2- Or a Bachelor's degree and a diploma in teaching with not less than one year's experience.
 - 3- Or a Bachelor's degree with no less than three years' experience.
- IV. Demonstrators should have a Bachelor's degree with a general average no less than "VERY GOOD".
- V. Researchers, research assistants and technicians should hold a Ph.D., a Master's degree or a Bachelor's degree (with general average no less than "VERY GOOD" for researchers and research assistants only).

N.B. The Language of instruction is Arabic in all Colleges except the colleges of Engineering, Science, Medicine in Riyadh and Abha, Dentistry and Allied Medical Sciences where courses are taught in English.

Applications, accompanied by non-returnable photo-copies of academic and specialized experience credentials should be mailed to the P.O.Box (indicated below) of the respective College where the applicant would be appointed for the Academic Year 1983/1984.

The Application should also include the post applied for according to specialization and the applicant's phone number (if available) and address where he / she may be notified of the result.

Salaries will be assessed for faculty members, lecturers, demonstrators and language instructors according to Schedule '1' hereunder and for researchers, research assistants and graduate technicians according to Schedule '2'.

Following is a List of the University Colleges, their different departments and their addresses.

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Science	2455	Chemistry - Physics - Botany - Mathematics - Statistics - Geology - Zoology - Biochemistry - Astronomy - Computer Science.
Administrative Sciences	2459	Law - Business Administration - Public Administration - Economics Finance and Mathematics (Quantitative Methods) - Accountancy - Political Science.
Pharmacy	2457	Pharmaceutical Chemistry - Pharmacology - Pharmaceutics - Pharmacognosy - Clinical Pharmacy
Agriculture	2460	Soil and Land Reclamation - Plant Protection - Food Industries and Dairy - Animal Production - Agronomy - Plant Production - Agricultural Economy and Rural Sociology.
Engineering	800	Civil Engineering - Mechanical Engineering - Electrical Engineering Architecture - Chemical Engineering Petroleum Engineering.

Education	2458	Education - Psychology - Curriculum and Instruction - Islamic Culture - Art Education - Teaching Aids and Educational Technology - Physical Education.
Medicine	2925	Anatomy - Biochemistry - Physiology - Pharmacology - Pathology - Parasitology - Gynaecology and Obstetrics - E.N.T. - Forensic Medicine - Community Medicine - Ophthalmology and Eye Surgery - Surgery Medicine - Pediatrics.
Dentistry	5967	Biomedical Dental Sciences - Restorative Dental Sciences - Preventive Dental Sciences - Removable Prosthodontic Sciences
Allied Medical Sciences	10219	Clinical Laboratory Sciences - Radiological Sciences - Rehabilitation Sciences - Community Health Sciences - Biomedical Technology - Dental Health - Nursing-Surgical Technology - Medical Assisting - Anaesthesiology - Emergency Medical Technology.
Education at ABHA	157 ABHA, King Saud University Abha Branch	Education - Psychology - Curriculum and Instruction - Instructional Media and Educational Technology - Art Education - Physical Education - Biology - Chemistry Physics - Mathematics - Geography History - English.
Medicine at ABHA	157 ABHA, S.A.	Anatomy - Physiology - Family and Community Medicine - Biochemistry - Pathology - Microbiology - Parasitology - Pharmacy Medicine - Pediatrics - Surgery - Medical Education.
Agriculture at Qasseem	Qasseem S.A.	Mathematics - Chemistry - Physics Statistics - Botany - Zoology - Arabic - English - Islamic Culture.
Economics & Administration at Qasseem	Qasseem, S.A.	Law - Business Administration - Public Administration - Economics Finance and Mathematics - Accountancy - Political Science.

Schedule 1

Post	Start of scale monthly in Saudi Riyals	Annual increment (on monthly salary)	End of scale monthly	Transport allowance monthly	Annual housing allowance	Furnishing allowance (payable once only)
Demonstrator	2,700	300	5,400	500	single 17,000 married 20,000	50% housing allowance
Lecturer	3,400	350	6,550	500	single 18,000 married 22,000	
Language Instructor	4,080	350	6,880	500	single 22,000 married 25,000	
Assistant Professor	5,600	400 (Maximum 5 Years)	9,200	600	single 25,000 married 30,000	
Associate Professor	7,250	450 (Maximum 5 Years)	11,300	600	single 25,000 married 30,000	
Professor	9,100	500	13,600	600	single 25,000 married 30,000	

Schedule 2

Grade	Start of scale (monthly) in Saudi Riyals	Annual increment (on monthly salary)	End of scale (monthly)	Transport allowance	Annual housing allowance	Furnishing allowance (payable once only)
First	4,855	350	7,305	500	single 19,000 married 23,000	50% of housing allowance
Second	3,955	300	6,955	500	single 18,000 married 22,000	
Third	2,700	250	6,450	500	single 17,000 married 20,000	

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1. Annual Prepaid leave of 45 days for technicians and 60 days for other categories.
2. End of service gratuity at the rate of half one month's salary for each year on completion of two years' service and at the rate of one month's salary for each year upon completion of five years' service.
3. The University provides the contractee and his family at the end of each year with return airtickets (maximum of four full tickets) to his country of nationality or the country where he had been a permanent resident for the last two years immediately preceding University employment.
4. Unless accommodation is provided, the applicable housing

allowance (according to above schedules) is paid by the University.

5. Unless furnished accommodation is provided by the University, a new contractee receives an amount equivalent to 50% of the applicable housing allowance as a furnishing allowance payable once only throughout his term of employment on the condition that he has not been previously employed in Saudi Arabia.
6. A freight allowance equivalent to 50% of one month's salary is paid to the new contractee who has not been previously employed in Saudi Arabia upon appointment (once only).
7. Persons who were previously employed in Saudi Arabia are considered as 'new contractees' in the sense used in items (5)

and (6) above if a period of no less than one year has elapsed since they last left the Kingdom, provided that they had not been paid the allowances indicated in these two items during their former employment.

8. The University may pay the actual educational costs of up to four of the contractee's non-Arabic-speaking children of ages between six and eighteen within the limits of S.R. 10,000 for the first child, S.R. 7,500 for the second, S.R. 5,000 for the third and S.R. 2,500 for the fourth child.
9. Medical and dental care is provided free of charge at University hospitals for the contractee and his family.

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SOVIET GESTURE

The Warsaw Pact Summit has come out with a conciliatory move and some interesting proposals for peaceful coexistence which can only be embarrassing to hardliners like President Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher. The proposals include a no-war pact and renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons, prohibition of radiological arms and many other undertakings calculated to ease tensions and reduce the world's spending on armaments.

These proposals are perhaps the greatest gesture of peace and friendliness that the Soviet Union and its allies have made in recent years. They also come at a time of increasingly strident declarations and decisions by the Reagan administration which have raised fears that the U.S. may be itching for a new arms race which the Soviet Union can ill-afford.

This is a mistake. The Soviet Union may not be able to afford a costly arms race the way the U.S. can, but it has shown itself capable of matching the U.S. gun for gun and ship for ship since the end of the Second World War. It does not care if a few Russians go without shoes and have to forgo soap and candy bars for months. But it will rearm nonetheless. It certainly will not accept a situation forcing it to be the second best.

The Warsaw Pact document deserves to be studied with care and sympathy because it may well be a genuine desire for a reduction in tensions and the cost of maintaining the present military posture. Too much money is being wasted on armaments which may never be used while other and more urgent human priorities are being ignored or given secondary interest.

All right Reagan's get-tough policy toward the Soviet Union may have prompted the Soviets and their allies to adopt such a conciliatory attitude.

Statesmanship now dictates that he should take advantage of this positive result and work for a durable settlement.

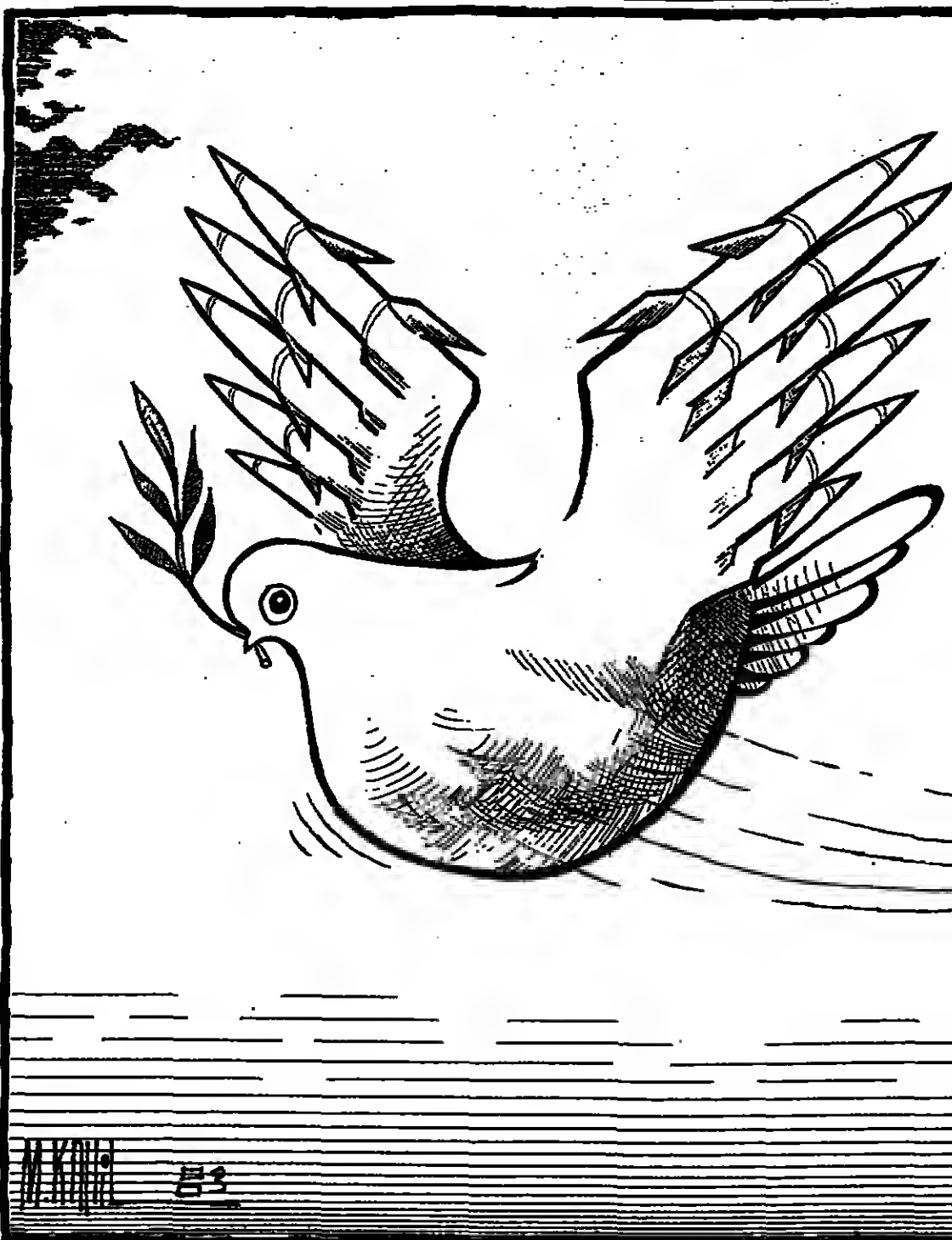
INDIAN POINTERS

The Indian state assembly elections have sprung a few surprises. Two southern states where Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's party has enjoyed a nearly unbroken spell of power have fallen into the hands of the opposition — Andhra Pradesh to the 9-month-old Telugu Desam Party of movie star N.T. Rama Rao and Karnataka to a coalition led by the Janata Party.

In Tripura, the election results have run on predictable lines. By returning the left front to power, this northeastern state has again lived up to its reputation as a Marxist pocket borough.

The real significance of the poll results with its deeper implications for Mrs. Gandhi at the national level, as she enters the fourth year of her present tenure in office, lies in her stunning defeats in the two southern states, which stood by her in the 1977 general elections to the national parliament when the rest of India turned against her. The success of the newly launched party of the prime minister's daughter-in-law, Maneka, is another discomfiture.

The reasons for the Congress (I)'s poll debacle are not far to seek. There have been many straws in the wind. The frequent changes of chief ministers, especially in Andhra Pradesh and lack of any credible achievements at national and state levels have been eroding the party's popularity. Perhaps the most important factor appears to be the near inertia into which the party has been falling over the last few years because of lack of autonomy in its functioning at the state and local levels. Mrs. Gandhi's growing tendency to concentrate all power in her hands is yet another factor behind the national discomfiture with her leadership. Her suppression of talent and fear of the emergence of persons of stature is another defect in her party structure.



Begin, Christian right make strange bedfellows

By Grace Halsell

WASHINGTON — The pro-Zionist Christian in the United States outnumber pro-Zionist Jews by several million. And often they are more vocal.

For this reason, Prime Minister Menachem Begin eagerly accepted an invitation extended by Dr. W.A. Criswell and other fundamentalist Christians to attend a rally for Israel in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1982.

However, the proposed visit — later canceled by Begin — drew strong criticism not only from Arab Americans but from a leading mainstream clergyman, Dr. Barry Bailey of Fort Worth, senior minister of the First United Methodist Church, who objected to the planned rally at First Baptist Church of Dallas. In a televised sermon, Bailey spoke of the atrocities in Lebanon and said, in reference to Begin, "I would think that in the name of common sense if you were head of nation and you didn't give the approval to do it, at least you would weep."

Asserting that he had long been an active member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and "spoken many times from this pulpit about my great love for Judaism," Bailey added one must remember that "to appreciate the Hebrew faith, one does not need to applaud Begin."

Of the planned rally by Christian who support Begin, Bailey said, "They can have any kind of meeting they want to have," but the Christians in Dallas meant to "honor" Begin, and, Bailey added, "I question that." In his criticism of those extending the invitation to Begin, Bailey did not specifically name Criswell or the Rev. Jerry Falwell, leader of the Christians calling themselves the Moral Majority, who was scheduled to be master of ceremonies at the proposed rally honoring Begin.

The rally was canceled last fall after Begin cut short his U.S. travel plans following the death of his wife, Criswell. Begin was given another invitation to be "honored" in Dallas during the Zionist leader's next trip to America.

Begin once claimed he had the support of 40 million American Christians. By and large, all the evangelical Christian TV preachers, such as Jerry Falwell, Billy Graham, Pat Boone, Oral Roberts, Pat Robertson, James Robinson, Jim Bakker and Jack Van Impe, as well as most of their followers, support Begin, Zionism and the Zionist States. To win their support, the Zionists invite thousands of Christian ministers and lay leaders to visit the Holy

Land — with the Zionists paying all or most expenses.

An organization called High Adventure Ministry, a pro-Israeli group that operate "the Voice of Hope" radio station in southern Lebanon as a mouthpiece for the Israeli puppet regime of Maj. Saad Haddad, extends literally thousands of invitations to American Christians.

Excursions generally are arranged by Echols Tours. One evangelical minister, Jim Bakker, in 1982 alone used Echols Tours to escort some 3,000 of his followers through the Holy Land. Disembarking at the Tel Aviv airport, Christian tourists are greeted by a Zionist, escorted to a taxi driven by an Israeli. They are taken to a Jewish hotel, they eat in Jewish restaurants, and they are guided, by an Israeli-Zionist through the Old City of Jerusalem and to Bethlehem. They generally are permitted to see only stilt monuments and historic sights — and to speak only to Israelis.

The Zionist guide distributes a few souvenirs, including a map of Israel that includes the West Bank and Gaza as part of Israel. (It is illegal to print a map in Israel showing any part of occupied Palestine.) Should anyone ask about Palestine, the Zionist guide will say, "There is no Palestine." And should anyone ask about the Palestinians, the tour escort will say, "we wanted to live as brothers, but they are not willing to live in peace. They are all terrorists."

Bailey Smith, former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, with a reported membership of 14 million, has led many Christian tourists to the Holy Land. He supports Zionism, he says, because he believes the Zionists provide the key that will open the gates to heaven. As he and other evangelicals interpret scripture, Zionism enables the Jews to move the Holy Land, but the Christians must then convert the Jews.

Begin as well as most Zionists have welcomed the embrace given them by Jerry Falwell, Bailey Smith and other evangelical Christians, although some Zionists see the basic aim of the evangelical Christians as anti-Judaistic. They point out that the evangelicals, by converting all Jews to Christianity, would destroy Judaism. Publicly, however, nationalist Zionists continue to welcome evangelical political support of Israel.

Some 80,000 evangelical pastors, many of whom condone Israeli aggression by linking political issues to conveniently selected scripture, broadcast

daily over 400 radio stations, evangelical broadcasters own an estimated 1,400 television and radio stations with extensive air-time for political evangelism. In addition, Christian fundamentalists publish newspapers, magazines and books: Oral Roberts' books reach millions of Christian readers, while *Plain Truth*, a pro-Israeli publication issued by Herbert W. Armstrong, who believes Europeans and Americans to be the true heirs of the 10 tribes of Israel scattered in 722 B.C., has a circulation of 2 million.

The U.S. evangelicals also produce films. Evangelist Billy Graham, in collaboration with the American Jewish Committee, produced a film titled *His Land*, that has been viewed by 15 million Americans. The film's advertisement states that the "creation of the State of Israel by United Nations decree is by far the greatest event that has taken place during the 21st century. It ignores the indigenous Arab Christians."

Prime Minister Begin recognizes that the support he gets from an estimated 40 million evangelical Christians is far more valuable to him than the support to get from the 6 million American Jews. He also recognizes that Mural Majority leader Falwell represents the single most powerful voice in his behalf. For instance, after the United States reacted with shock and indignation at Begin's 1981 attack on the Iraqi nuclear research center, the prime minister placed a call for help, not to an influential American rabbi, or even to the Israeli lobby, but to Reverend Falwell. "Get to work for me," Begin reportedly told Falwell, who then went on TV radio to address audiences in the millions.

Falwell proclaims that those Christians who are seeking peace through justice and self-determination for the Palestinians, "are very dangerous to our government." Many Zionists who themselves are atheists and agnostics exploit the naive religiosity of fundamentalist Christians in order to promote Israeli political nationalism. And to exploit them the Zionists first praise them.

For example, three prominent American Jewish leaders wrote in the *Jewish Week-American Examiner* that there is far greater potential "commonality of interests" among Jews and the fundamentalist Christians than among Jews and liberal Christians. "We have, first of all, to come to a conclusion that the right-wing reactionaries are the natural allies of Zionism and the liberals," Jacques Torczyner, an executive of the American sector of the World Zionist Organization and former presi-

dent of the Zionist Organization of America, stated.

The Zionists staged a large banquet in New York to honor Falwell and to present him with a Jabotinsky Award, named for the mentor of Begin. "We are thankful... you have become a staunch friend of the state of Israel," Dr. Samuel Cohen of the Jewish National Fund, said to Falwell. The majority of Christians in America are not represented, however, by Jerry Falwell and other evangelicals, who give a narrow, political bias to their biblical prophecy, but rather by the established, mainstream Protestant denominations affiliated with the National Council of Churches, with a membership of about 40 million Christians, and the National Catholic Conference, that represents another 40 million Christians. Leaders in these groups favor peace in the Middle East based on justice for the Palestinians.

In 1978, the National Catholic Conference reaffirmed an earlier statement; that peace in the Middle East must be based on justice for the Palestinians. And in 1980, the National Council of Churches (NCC), adopted a comprehensive statement deploring the selective persecution of Palestinian Christians and Muslims living under Israeli domination.

The NCC stated that Christians bear a responsibility to bear witness, and "for Christians in the United States, this witness begins within their own country." The report further states: "What Christians in the United States say and do and think about the problems of the Middle East or what they fail to do may deeply affect their own future and the future of the world."

The NCC recognizes, in line with earlier pronouncements from among the constituent denominations, that "The Palestine Liberation Organization functions as the only organized voice of the Palestinian people... Steps toward peace which would make possible direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians must include official action by the Palestine National Council." The report continues: "Israel must officially declare its recognition of the right of Palestinians to self-determination, including the option of a sovereign state... and of its acceptance of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a participant in the peace negotiations."

Stating that the future status of Jerusalem must be included in the agenda of the official negotiations, the NCC board concludes: "The destiny of Jerusalem should be viewed in terms of people and not only in terms of shrines."

Letters to the editor

Conscience prisoners

Sir,

Your striking editorial entitled "Conscience Prisoners" in your issue of Dec. 27 is commendable in the light of present-day situation arising from mean political vengeance and denial of political freedom. You have quite rightly focused the attention of the readers by drawing the attention of those responsible to a matter that is really a human consideration.

In fact, the editorial vividly portrays the inhuman treatment meted out to those who are detained and the misery and humiliation they undergo while behind bars. Their only fault or crime is opposing a tyrant or encouraging reforms for the good of everybody. The editorial shows the amount of press freedom that is enjoyed by the journalists in Saudi Arabia while the international press encounters restrictions everywhere under the pretext of emergency laws. The press even in the so-called vociferous democratic countries do not enjoy so much of liberty to write an editorial of this nature.

The Amnesty International's reports have pointed out the alarming increase in detention and torture by despotic regimes and have called for an immediate stop to this type of tragic drama. Detaining political opponents for long periods without trial or preventing them from seeing their nearest relatives or lawyers to defend themselves are against the accepted tenets of proper human behavior. Although the editorial is limited to criminal detentions in the Latin American countries, it needs to mention the atrocities taking place in South-East Asian countries and East European countries under the cover of emergency and terrorist laws. Of course, political opponents are neither

criminals nor terrorists but they hold a different ideology or belong to a different school of thought. Whether it is Western or Eastern democracy, any imposition of malignant restrictions on human thinking can take dangerous proportions. The Amnesty International is completely an independent, non-political and non-sectarian organization and its sincere appeal must be considered without hesitation.

A.C.M.A. Rahman
P.O. Box 593,
Yanbu

Land grab by Big Two

Sir,

The big two, the U.S. and the Soviet Union, are capturing Muslim lands in their own separate ways but according to well-thought out plans. The U.S. starts from the west and by using its puppet Israel, has already annexed Palestine, West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights. In the east, the Soviet Union has incorporated many Muslim republics into its territory and is now occupying Afghanistan and has designs on Pakistan and Iran, not to say anything of Eritrea which it captured with the help of Ethiopians and Cubans.

Another thing we should not ignore is that neither the U.S. nor the Soviet Union has so far given enough modern arms to their Muslim allies to drive out an invader. If the Soviet Union invades any of the non-Muslim allies of the U.S., the latter rushes all sorts of arms and help and even threatens to join the war on the side of its allies. The same is the case with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Muslims are getting demoralized day by day and reconciled to the loss of their ter-

ritories. At this rate Muslims will have in part with the remaining lands under their control. Is it not high time Muslims closed their ranks and gave evidence of their readiness to face their enemies with their combined strength? This is the only way to safeguard the Muslim countries and recapture the lost ones.

Abdul Aziz Aziz Ba Thi,
Yanbu

Social insurance plan

Sir,

The authorities are urged to reconsider the policies of the social insurance program as it applies to the expatriate workers in Saudi Arabia. Presently, expatriates who leave Saudi Arabia are required to wait until they reach a certain age limit before they are reimbursed their contributions to this program.

In America, for example, an expatriate is reimbursed immediately when he leaves the social insurance program. In this manner, the social insurance program maintains an active account only for continuing contributors to the system and not for past contributors. The continuing elimination of the dormant accounts from the system, not only removes some of the physical burdens, but also enables the system to make a more accurate assessment of its future financial obligations.

Changing the existing rules to allow departing expatriates to be reimbursed for their contributions to the social insurance program will not only serve as a going-away present for these people but will also be beneficial in the program by reducing some of its overheads.

Dr. Seidl Tuncalp,
P.O. Box 144, Dhahran.

Today is Saturday, Jan. 8, the 8th day of 1983

There are 357 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1499 — Louis XII of France marries Anne, Duchess of Brittany.

1598 — Joachim Frederick succeeds Elector Brandenburg on death of John George.

1642 — Italian astronomer Galileo dies at age 77.

1679 — French explorer La Salle reaches Niagara Falls.

1945 — Premier Ahmad Pasha wins Egyptian elections.

1953 — Riots break out in Karachi, Pakistan.

1954 — Commonwealth finance ministers open meeting at Sydney, Australia.

1972 — Bangladesh leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman arrives in London after being released by Pakistan, and he appeals for recognition of his new nation.

1973 — Israeli and Syrian forces clash in the air and on the ground in the heaviest Middle East fighting in a month. U.S. negotiator Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese envoy Le Duc Tho resume Vietnamese peace talks in Paris.

1976 — Premier Chou En-lai of China dies at age of 78.

Thought for today:

Never forget what a man says to you when he is angry. H.W. Beecher, American thinker (1813-1887).

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1983

Controversial book reviewed

The Orient--as seen by West

By Alan Finn Smith

For the late twentieth century European, the concept of the "Orient" has a quaintly outmoded air. Its provenance is poetry, tales from the British Raj, East India Company reports and boys' adventure stories set in the China Seas. It belongs to the time, that is, when all that lay beyond the Bosphorus and the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea — whether it be Arabia, India, China or Japan — remained alien and little known, the subject of romance and mystery. And most pertinently of all, perhaps, it belongs to the time of European economic and political dominance, to the days of empire and white supremacy.

Along with its cognates "Oriental" and "Orientalism", the term "Orient" is now a

insight one has only to list some of the familiar epithets commonly linked with the words "Orient" and "Oriental": mysterious, incoherent, tyrannical, despotic, cruel, sensuous, indolent, irrational, and so on.

"The Oriental generally acts, speaks and thinks in a manner exactly opposite to the European," so said Lord Cromer, Britain's distinguished governor of Egypt some hundred years ago. As one might expect, Cromer's lordly generalization is made in favor of the European, whom he depicts as a "close reasoner" and a "natural logician". As for the mind of the unfortunate Oriental, "like his picturesque streets, (it) is eminently wanting in symmetry."

Now the author does not have to search far for instances of blind generalization such as this, particularly among the ranks of imperial

ing in the 14th century was well-versed in Arabian learning, and Robert of Ketton translated the Qur'an in 1143. Far from being an imperial power, England was then in its cultural and political infancy. Indeed, the chair of Arabic was instituted at Cambridge University as early as 1633. This particular thesis is further weakened by the fact that it entirely discounts the enormous body of German Oriental scholarship which was surely innocent of the colonial motive.

Very little concrete evidence is in fact adduced to support the argument that would link politics and scholarship. What is offered instead is the general observation that Orientalism is typified by attitudes of superiority which derive from a superior political base. For example, William Jones, the East India Company official, renowned for his learning, who first went to India in 1783, "began a course of personal study that was to gather in, to rope off, to domesticate the Orient and thereby turn it into a province of European learning," Said's imagery works through political analogy, but it is questionable whether Jones's learning was either prompted by, or used to further, political ends.

Certainly knowledge is a form and expression of power — it is not for nothing, for instance, that one talks of "mastering" a "subject." And surely the Orientalist tradition has not been lacking in energy. As Said himself points out, over 60,000 books have been published on the Near East by Western scholars in the period 1800-1950. Inevitably, the forms of scholarship parallel the procedures of political power: "To feel oneself as a European in command, almost at will, of Oriental history, time and geography; to institute new areas of specialization; to establish new disciplines; to divide, deploy, schematize, tabulate, index and record everything in sight (and out of sight); to make out of every observable detail a generalization and out of every generalization an immutable law about the Oriental nature, temperament, mentality, customs, or type; and, above all, to transmute living reality into the stuff of texts, to possess..." Said's vehement rhetoric admirably accentuates the will to power, but surely it is one that is proper to scholarship, and he can hardly hope to deny it. A form of possession, control, judgment and domination.

Unlike the power of the politician, the power of scholarship has no designs on one's freedom. Clearly, one of the central purposes of this book is to deny this. For Said would argue that it is by the very means of scholarship that existential human reality is denied and obliterated.

Now, many would agree that abstract scholarship with its penchant for reducing everything to general categories fails radically to grasp living human experience. Equally, many would acknowledge that cross-cultural studies are constrained by given cultural perspectives. But this reader for one would not agree that these limitations of textual scholarship derive from an aggressive will to political domination. Even to grant, as one must, that Orientalism was in large part made possible by Western political supremacy, is not to admit Said's central argument that it was a phenomenon "whose drift was always to raise Europe or a European race to dominion over the non-European portion of mankind."

So generalized a thesis can never be satisfactorily supported by specific examples. For this reason perhaps the author relies on rhetorical analyses of method and style. Edward Lane, for instance, is castigated for avoiding the living perspectives of "narrative" form and adopting the deadening methods of encyclopedic accumulation of fact and dry lexicography. The fact that he refused to marry into the society he was studying (19th century Egypt) is also held against him. De Sacy on the other hand is attacked for compiling mere anthologies. This raises the much debated question of the validity of social studies and their techniques, but does not convincingly condemn the motives of its practitioners.

Despite these reservations, there is no denying that Edward Said's *Orientalism*, through the pressure of its rhetoric and the subtlety and range of its argument, does compel one to stop and recognize the insidious nature of cultural prejudice. Europe has indeed a lot to answer for, but as for the case against "Orientalism" the verdict here must be an open one: "not proven".

Orientalism By Edward W. Said. Published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, London and Henley. pp 368. Price: £4.95



QUEEN'S GALLERY: A view of the newly reopened Queen's Gallery in the Buckingham Palace and art exhibition featuring paintings, drawings, miniatures and portraits relating to the British royal family, which opened in London Friday.

Child crime worries Japanese

By Anriol Stevens

TOKYO (LOS) — Tiny high-heeled sandals, permed hair and briefcases assiduously flattened to demonstrate their emptiness are the "uniform" of Japan's *tsuppari* — teenage youth gangs who whizz round the streets on motor scooters.

Rising juvenile delinquency worries Japanese school authorities because the main increase is among 12-15 year-olds in the junior high schools, young people who are not allowed by law to leave school and who cannot, therefore, be expelled for bad behavior.

Juvenile crime figures in Japan are low compared to other developed industrial nations, but they are rising. The number of teachers hurt in violent incidents in schools has doubled in five years to well over 300 a year. The number of violent incidents in junior high schools was showing a 25 percent annual increase in the late 1970s.

Even far away from the Tokyo metropolis in the farming area of Kyushu, the prefecture of Saga, smallest in Japan, has seen an increase in juvenile delinquency of nearly 50 percent in the last two years and a rise of nearly a quarter in the number of young people dropping out of senior high schools for the 15-18 age group.

It is not only the number of crimes that are going up. The numbers hurt in each incident have been rising. It seems that when viciousness does break out in the controlled and orderly Japanese society, it is undertaken with the same serious-mindedness as other, more positive, activities from football and orchestral music to carnival celebrations.

Last Aug. 24, 15-year-olds were taken in for questioning in Hotoji Island after allegedly beating to death a 13-year-old member of another gang in the same school. In September, a gang of youngsters was arrested in Osaka for systematically peddling drugs in Osaka schools. Five of them were under 15.

In the same month, 90 members of a gang calling itself "the giant flying squirrels" was pulled in for questioning in western Tokyo. Molotov cocktails, steel pipes and bars and wooden swords were confiscated. Of the 90, 84 were under 18.

Japanese education authorities have another worry, one which at first sight seems unrelated. They are worried that an education system which produces a remarkably high general standard of attainment, produces relatively few outstandingly creative individuals.

They have been trying to remedy this apparent failure. "But we have not been very successful," Shomijima, senior advisor to Saga schools, says sadly. "There are lots of chances in Japan for the individuals to go ahead on their own but they don't seem to do it. They will only take up opportunities if their whole group does so."

A "University of the Air" was launched in Japan this year on the model of Britain's radio and television Open University in the hope of encouraging individuals to study on their own.

The Ministry of Education is also introducing some flexibility for schools into the rigidly laid-down timetables. Schools now have a couple of hours each week to use as they see

fit. They can also choose which foreign languages they offer and which craft subjects they teach, a change allowing them to exploit the interests and strengths of staff.

Upper secondary schools are being encouraged to rank children by ability in maths and English — a degree of differentiation which would not be tolerated during compulsory school years. The Ministry reckons that about a third of the senior schools now operate in this way.

A decade ago Nuffield science, which emphasizes discovery learning and initiative, was introduced from Britain in a specially modified version. Synchro TV programs are now available to schools so that children who are quick at maths can get on with different work while the slower ones in the class complete the routine assignments.

Competitive exams for university, now heavily dependent on memory and speed, are under scrutiny by the National Institute for Educational Research with a view to introducing tests which assess the ability to analyze and to apply knowledge.

This attempt to loose creativity from the straitjacket of mechanical rote learning is, however, running into opposition. It runs counter to habits and values well entrenched among Japan's teachers and parents. Putting yourself forward, being an eccentric, "doing your own thing" is not something which Japanese adolescents have been encouraged to regard as desirable. "The nail that sticks gets hammered down."

Furthermore, success in the conventional academic race is the key to a social status to a prestigious job and a comfortable life in Japan.

Parents unsurprisingly show little faith in the virtue of new ideas. In the Kanko elementary school in Saga, the headmaster, Imaizumi Yoshihiko, has had to take special steps to protect his teachers against the complaints of parents. They now teach in pairs, sharing two classes so that they have the professional backing of a colleague when parents complain that children are being unfairly singled out or are not learning enough. In Saga there are no private cramming for parents to fall back on and the school has established a reputation for progressive methods.

Many Japanese are reluctant to see a connection between violence in the schools and the shaming of individuals implied in identifying gifted and therefore inevitable non-gifted children.

The director-general of the National Institute for Educational Research in Tokyo, Hiroshi Kida, voices a common view: "Personally I think the explanation for violence is in the family. Some women think it is better to go to work. They have abandoned the upbringing of their children, leaving it to others." He puts the proportion of seriously disruptive pupils in Japan's secondary schools at between two and three percent.

The secretary-general of Japan's 670,000 strong teachers' union, Kiyoo Nakakoji, lays the blame for the growing violence at the door of rigidly authoritarian school system and a highly competitive examination system for senior high school and university entrance.

A less comfortable view is expressed by secondary school leavers: "We have a horrible fear that fostering individual creativity and maintaining group cooperation are fundamentally incompatible."

22 years after death

Soviets pardon Pasternak

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW (WP) — A handsome volume of prose works by Boris Pasternak has been published here in a move that marked the almost complete rehabilitation of the writer who was once publicly reviled as a "literary traitor."

The publication last month of the 500-page volume, which was edited by his sons Leonid and Yevgeny, caused a major stir in Moscow's intellectual world.

Printed in an edition of 100,000 copies, the book seems to have been sold out overnight. The only place where some copies were still available were one or two shops selling books to foreigners for hard currency.

It has been 22 years since the author of *Dr. Zhivago* died here amid a controversy over his winning the Nobel Prize for literature in 1958. As the controversy died down in the 1970s, Pasternak was forgiven his political sins and was formally acclaimed as one of the country's great poets. No book of his prose has ever been published here, however.

The collection of his prose works — all important short stories and short novellas are included but not *Dr. Zhivago* — includes a laudatory preface by academician Dmitri Likhachev. It contains 73 reproductions of drawings made by Pasternak's father, Leonid, a prominent Russian painter in the first decades of this century.

The novelist Boris Polevoi, who called Pasternak a "literary traitor" during the con-

troversy, led the drive for his partial rehabilitation in the mid-1970s. He said Pasternak had been misjudged by those who condemned him totally as a writer. "He is one of the greatest poets of this century," Polevoi wrote in 1975. As a prose writer, however, "Pasternak was a great child," Polevoi added, saying he "did not understand politics and his novel became a weapon in the Cold War."

The preface to the new book *Vozdushnye Puti* "Aerial Ways" by Likhachev makes no mention of *Dr. Zhivago*. Instead Likhachev, one of the country's greatest experts on Russian literature, talks about Pasternak's prose in general.

"To read his prose," Likhachev says, "is like panning gold in gold sand. There is an abundance of gold but you have to get it out. But the effort you put into it is in itself precious. The reader is immediately affected by gold rush symptoms and is irresistibly drawn toward the spiritual and literary enrichment" Pasternak's prose provides.

There are some "impurities," Likhachev continues, "but they have to be understood" because they come from "an abundance of impressions." And "apart from gold there are also gems," he says giving examples of the writer's use of language.

Likhachev called Pasternak a "rebel against everything that was hidebound and immobile" and says he was "a true son of his time" and a "product" of the Russian and Bolshevik Revolution.



OLD FORT, OLD ARCHITECTURE: The twin turrets at the Old Fort in Delhi which for a number of years was the seat of the British Raj.

museum piece, a linguistic fossil of a bygone age. It survives here and there, it is true, but only as a poeticism: in academic bookshops, for instance (E. J. Brill, *Classics, Orientalism and Eastern Religions*), or in catchwords exploiting imperial nostalgia such as the familiar "Orient Express". And where it is found in learned institutions (both London and Princeton Universities still have schools of "Oriental" studies) it survives only because of the inertia of academic tradition.

As is so often the case with generic terms of this kind, "Orient" and its derivatives were never a purely neutral terms. Ostensibly a geographic designation, it has always carried with it connotations that stem from the cultural opposition and political rivalry that have existed between West and East. This at any rate is the persuasive thesis of Edward Said's controversial book *Orientalism* recently reissued in paperback.

Ever since its beginnings in ancient Greece, argues Said, European civilization has asserted its individuality and, indeed, its belief in its own superiority by way of this geographical distinction between west and east. That the infinite variety of races, languages and cultures found between Istanbul and Peking could so persistently be encapsulated in a single generic term betrays Europe's denial of the particular human reality of cultures not its own. And what is more, the fact that the derivative term "Orientalism" served so happily as a rubric for whatever European scholars chose to study in this non-European area plainly compounds the felony.

As Said so insistently reiterates, the "Orient" is not an external geographic entity; it is a cultural fabrication, derived from a long and complex intellectual tradition called "Orientalism", by means of which Europe promoted a continuing sense of its own superior worth. The "Orient" was quite simply an invention, a foil for the better display of Europe's cultural ego, a shadow self on which was projected all that Western consciousness refused to recognize as its own. To demonstrate the validity of this particular

rulers; for colonialism after all, like most forms of political domination, needs its own ideological rationalizations. Attitudes of racial superiority were common enough in the fields of journalism, belles lettres, travelogue, and once more, Said is not short of quotable material to illustrate his thesis that the Orient was essentially a pernicious European fiction. If the imperial agents accentuated the inferiority of the Orient, novelists and literateurs such as Chateaubriand, Nerval and Flaubert emphasized its fascinating splendor and mystery. Though as Nerval once told Gautier: "For a person who has never seen the Orient, a lotus is still a lotus; for me it is only a kind of onion."

However, the interest of Said's thesis hardly rests on the castigation of such common and overt forms of racial and cultural prejudices. Essentially, as its title suggests, it is concerned with the academic and scholarly tradition known as "Orientalism" around which, Said would argue, Europe's thought patterns regarding the East were formed.

As has been mentioned, the very fact that such diverse matters as the study of Islamic law, Hindu mythology or Chinese dialects, could all come under the same academic rubric, Orientalism, in itself gives cause for suspicion. For it implies that all such studies rest, first and foremost, on the exclusive cultural premise of "Occidentalism", asserting that the essential feature of the material being studied is its alien quality or non-European character.

For Said, Orientalism was conditioned not only by this built-in motive of cultural hostility, but more importantly by the political fact of colonialism. It was in essence, he argues, a political doctrine willed over the Orient because the Orient was weaker than the West. As such it was primarily a British and French cultural enterprise, deriving from their involvement with India and the Middle East, especially during the nineteenth century.

That this is the case is surely open to question, even by the non-specialist. Chaucer, the founder of the English poetic tradition writ-

The history of arms race

By Muhammad Azhar Ali Khan
(Not by war alone: Security and Arms Control in the Middle East by Paul Jabber, University of California Press, 212 pages, \$18.50.)

This book traces the history of the arms race in the Middle East and its constant escalation. It makes a plea for a consensual arms control and indeed for a peace settlement. But, the emphasis is on the arms side. The author does not examine the factors that continue to block a peaceful settlement, although he makes a passing reference to them.

Arab dissatisfaction with a status quo perceived as inequitable, coupled with despair of its alteration by peaceful means, is matched by Israeli distrust in the credibility of international compacts and

Arab "paper" assurances, plus Israeli reliance on a forward-defense strategy of assertive military superiority, buffer territorial depth, and easily defensible borders," says the author.

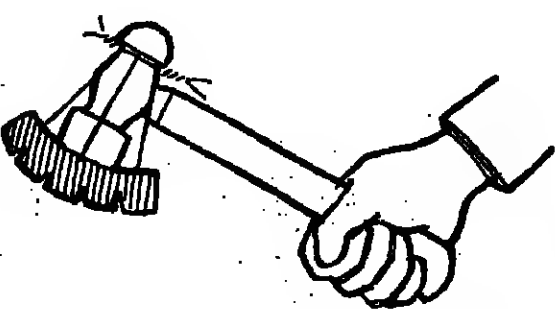
No mention is made of the suffering of the Palestinian people and their aspirations for a state in at least a part of their ancestral homeland — nor of the Israeli settlements and the de facto annexation of Arab lands. But, then, the book doesn't deal with the political side of the Middle East turmoil. Its focus is on the escalating arms race. The book was written in 1981. But, the war in Lebanon notwithstanding, arms continue to flow to the region — even when the weapons given ostensibly for defense have been used flagrantly for aggression.

SELF-SERVICING

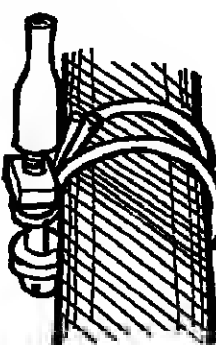
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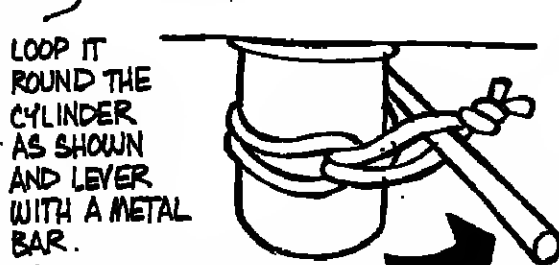


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REVERSE FOR UNSCREWING

For seventh straight win

Johnson aids Nets turn tables on Suns

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP) — A little thing like a four-point deficit late in the game doesn't bother a team with a six-game winning streak — the New Jersey Nets.

Although the game and the winning streak, the longest in franchise history, were in danger, the Nets scored the last five points, three of them on free throws by forward Mickey Johnson, to beat the Phoenix Suns 94-93, their seventh straight triumph.

After the Suns went ahead 93-89, Buck Williams, who had 15 points and 17 rebounds for the Nets, made it 93-91 with a layup. Johnson then hit a free throw with 34 seconds to go and made two more foul shots with just seven seconds on the clock.

After Johnson's free throws, the Suns still had a chance to win until Dennis Johnson missed a 13-foot jump shot from the right corner at the buzzer.

Johnson, who has started the last two games for the Nets because Albert King has strained ligaments in his right knee, finished with 21 points and a career-high 12 assists, the most by any New Jersey player this season.

Darwin Cook scored 20 points and Otis Birdsong added 17 for the Nets. Phoenix scored eight straight points late in the third quarter to tie the score. Walter Davis had scored 12 points in the second quarter to help Phoenix overcome a 22-6 spurt by the Nets that gave them a 32-22 lead in the second quarter. Davis finished with a game-high 29 points and Nance added 20 for the Suns.

Lakers 125, Cavaliers 107: Norm Nixon hit 10 his team-high 20 points in the second quarter to help Los Angeles build a 23-point halftime lead against Cleveland. The Lakers

had eight players in double figures and never led by less than 17 points in the fourth quarter. World Free led all scorers with 28 points for Cleveland, which drew a season-high attendance of 11,270.

Hawks 99, Knicks 98: Eddie Johnson hit an 18-foot baseline jumper with three seconds remaining to lift Atlanta over New York.

The Knicks had gone ahead seven seconds earlier on a three-point basket by Ed Sherrod, but Johnson, who led the Hawks with 26 points, dribbled furiously into the corner before launching his game-winning. Bernard King led all scorers with 37 points for New York.

Rockets 109, Clippers 107: Houston scored the last 14 points of the game and broke an eight-game losing streak as Alan Leavell hit a 20-foot jumper with one second remaining, thwarting San Diego's attempt to win two games in a row for the first time since last January.

Major Jones scored a career-high 21 points, all in the second half, for the Rockets, who trailed 107-95 with 2:30 left. Terry Cummings led the Clippers with 21 points and 13 rebounds.

Warriors 94, Blazers 93: Joe Barry Carroll, who was 4-for-19 from the field two nights earlier when Golden State lost to Utah, came back with 29 points against Portland, including a game-winning hook shot with six seconds remaining.

Calvin Natt, who led Portland with 20 points, put the Trail Blazers ahead with a layup with 16 seconds left, drove for another shot after Carroll's final basket, but his attempt was blocked by the Warriors' Sam Williams.

In World Pro. Darts

Deller shatters Lowe's dreams

STOKE, England, Jan. 7 (AFP) — Keith Deller produced the biggest upset of the Embassy World Professional Darts Championships by beating the second seed, John Lowe, in the quarterfinals here.

Ipswich's Deller, England's newest international at the age of 23, fought back from 3-2 down against the former world champion 4-3 and said: "This is the greatest day of my life."

When John pulled back from 2-0 down to lead 3-2 I was in trouble. But I was relaxed and I stayed tough right to the end. Lowe's got more experience than me, but the way I played I know I deserved to win.

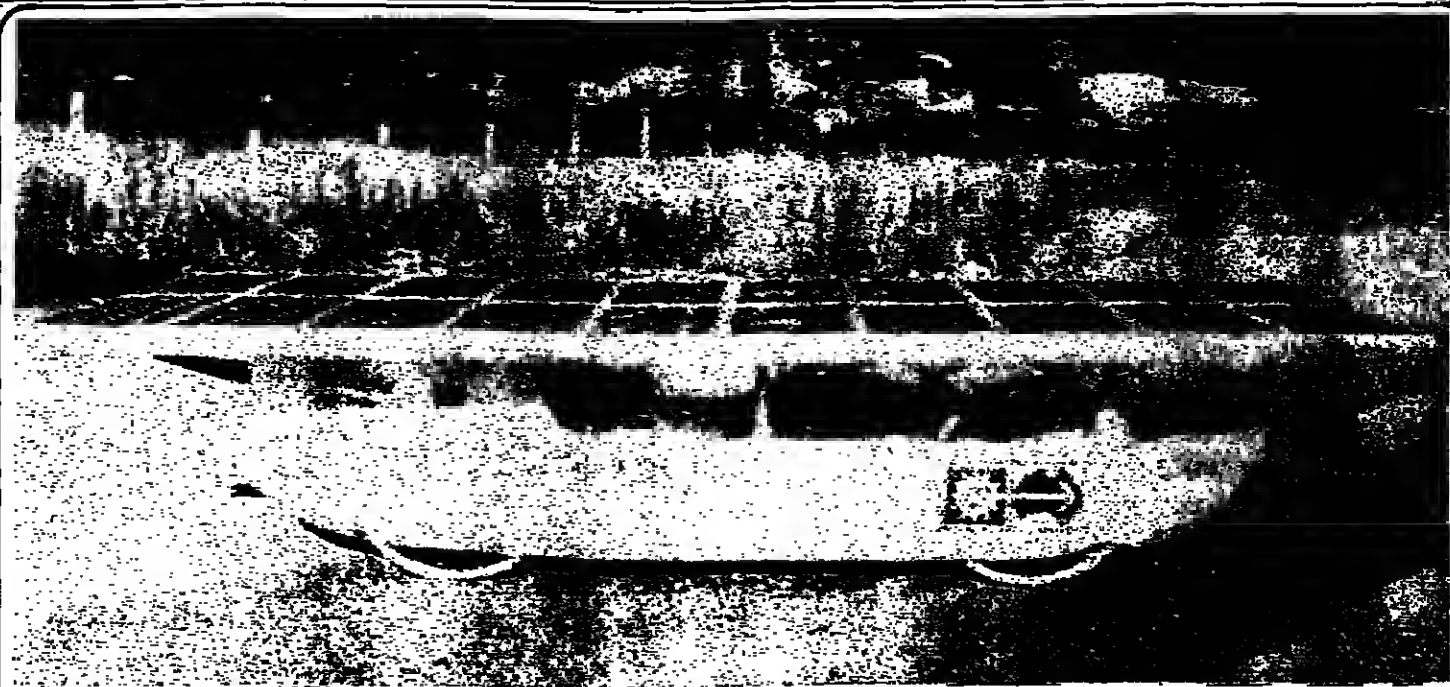
Lowe, from Chesterfield, who was reappointed England captain only a week ago, desperately wanted to win the world crown again following his only success in 1979. He

said: "I had Deller on the rack. He was behind when I pulled back to 3-2, but I let him off."

"A lot of little things upset me, not least the darts that bounced back out of the board. There must have been at least 20, but I've no excuses," he added.

Deller, guaranteed at least 1,750 pounds, now meets even tougher opposition, defending world champion Jockey Wilson, in the semifinals. Wilson hit eight maximum scores of 180 in bearing Hampshire's 280-pound England international Cliff Lazarenko 4-2. Wilson came from behind as he found his best form so far this tournament.

In the second set he had a tournament best 161 check out, comprising treble 20, treble 17 and bulls eye, which will earn him an extra 750 pounds if not bettered.



MAKES IT: A vehicle resembling a winged, wheeled bathtub (seen above) rolled into Sydney Friday to complete the first solar-powered crossing of a continent. The solar car, driven by a two-man crew, arrived eight days ahead of schedule after travelling the 4,000 km (2,500 miles) from Perth in less than 20 days at an average speed of just under 30km (18mph). Sponsored by a major oil company, the car was powered by solar cells which fed two standard car batteries to provide the equivalent of one horse power. The Confederation of Australian Motor Sports supervised the journey.

Paris-Dakar Rally

Disaster strikes anew

EL GOLEA, Algeria, Jan. 7 (AFP) — The Paris to Dakar Rally turned further south into the Algerian desert Thursday with temperatures rising and the difficulties multiplying.

Belgian endurance veteran Jacky Ickx, teamed up with French actor Claude Brasseur, won the 239 kilometer. Ouargla to El Golea stage in his Mercedes 280 to take the lead in the automobile category while France's Philippe Vassard won the motorcycle section on his Honda XR 600 although Belgian Gaston Rahier keeps the overall motorcycle lead.

A second accident Thursday was a reminder that as the race heats up disaster increases. Thursday, it was France's Dominique Prehu, 36, who was flown to hospital with fears of lung damage from a broken rib.

He was badly injured when he was struck by the Mercedes of compatriot Verad Planson after he and his co-driver had just righted their buggy prv. Wednesday, Belgian motorcyclist Jean-Paul Mingels was forced to retire after a bad fall.

As the gaps between competitors begin to widen Gaston Rahier on his BMW 980 is looking as though he will be tough to beat provided he can conquer the increasingly inhospitable Algerian desert with which he confesses he is far from familiar.

Jacky Ickx, who has made the Le Man 24

Hours Endurance race his own in recent years, showed all his strength and skill, with only France's Jean-Pierre Jassaud also in a Mercedes, able to survive in his slipstream.

Meanwhile, Michele Mouton Friday launched a new attempt to become the first woman to win the World Rally Driving Championship.

The 31-year-old Frenchman, whose bid for the title last year ended abruptly after she spun off the road near the end of October's Ivory Coast Race, set out to study the route of the Mouton Carlo Rally.

Mouton finished runners-up to West Germany's Walter Rohrl in the 1982 Championship standings. But is determined not to settle for that this year. Using her tusty Audi Quattro, she will begin her campaign by having a look at the Grenoble and Gap (Southern Grenoble) special stages of the Monte Carlo Rally, which gets underway Jan. 22.

Mouton is counting on snow during at least some stretch of the long race, since her car handles better than many on the wintry conditions. "Snow or a dry road would be best," she said. "But a Monte Carlo without snow would not be a Monte Carlo at all."

Her fear is black ice, which is worse problem for the race leader than for the cars behind. "When someone ahead of you has had a skid, you'll know there is a hazard and you can lift your front," Mouton explained.

Soviets end tour on winning note

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania Jan. 7 (AP) — The Soviet Union All-Stars, led by smooth-passing Vyacheslav Fetisov and the cool goaltending Vladislav Tretiak, defeated the Philadelphia Flyers 5-1 Thursday night to end their exhibition series against National Hockey League teams with four victories and two losses.

Philadelphia, which had one victory and a tie against past Soviet teams, applied constant pressure and several hard checks. But the Flyers, who have won seven straight NHL games, could not penetrate the Soviet defense.

During their tour, the Soviets also beat Montreal, Quebec and Minnesota, while losing to Edmonton and Calgary.

Meanwhile, rookie center Guy Carbonneau scored three goals, including two during a seven-goal third period outburst, as the Montreal Canadiens blew open a one-goal game to defeat the Los Angeles Kings 11-3 in National Hockey League action Thursday night.

In other matches, Lanny McDonald and Guy Chouinard each had three-point performances in powering the Calgary Flames to a 5-1 victory over the Winnipeg Jets. Rick Vaive scored on a power play to snap a second-period tie and help the Toronto Maple Leafs defeat Washington 3-1, snapping a winless streak of 30 NHL road games.

Frost cuts short play in Tucson Open

TUCSON, Arizona, Jan. 7 (AFP) — The 1983 United States PGA tour got off to a hesitant start here Thursday when first frost and then fading light prevented the first round of the \$300,000 Joe Garagiola-Tucson Open from being completed.

Gil Morgan took the lead with a five under-par 65 followed by Australia's David Graham and Americans Johnny Miller, Scott Simpson, Fred Couples, Mark Hayes, Jay Haas, and Clarence Rose on 66.

The start was delayed one hour by frost on the greens and eventually was halted by darkness with 17 men stranded on the 6,830-yard Randolph Park Municipal Course. They are scheduled to return at daylight Friday to complete their rounds.

Scott Hoch, Don January, Lou Graham and Peter Jacobson were tied on 67 while defending champion Craig Stadler was in a large group on 68.

Morgan, without a win since 1979, did not make a bogey, missed only two greens, and gained sole control of the top spot with a 15-foot birdie putt on his final hole of the day.

Defending title-holder Craig Stadler, who shot a 68 and David Graham received a ruling from commissioner Deane Beman exempting them from a new tour rule.

Both Stadler, the 1982 Masters champion and leading lone-winner and Graham, a former U.S. Open and PGA title-holder, said they were unaware of the rule which requires players to register at the tournament site by 6:00 p.m. Tuesday.

Graham didn't arrive in Tucson until Wednesday. "They told me as I arrived that I was disqualified," said Graham. Stadler arrived later, but both were allowed to compete.

4th game adjourned

STOCKHOLM, Sweden Jan. 7 (AP) — The fourth game between former chess world champion Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union and Swedish Grand Master Ulf Andersson was adjourned Thursday night at the 41st move with the Swede holding the upper hand; observers said.

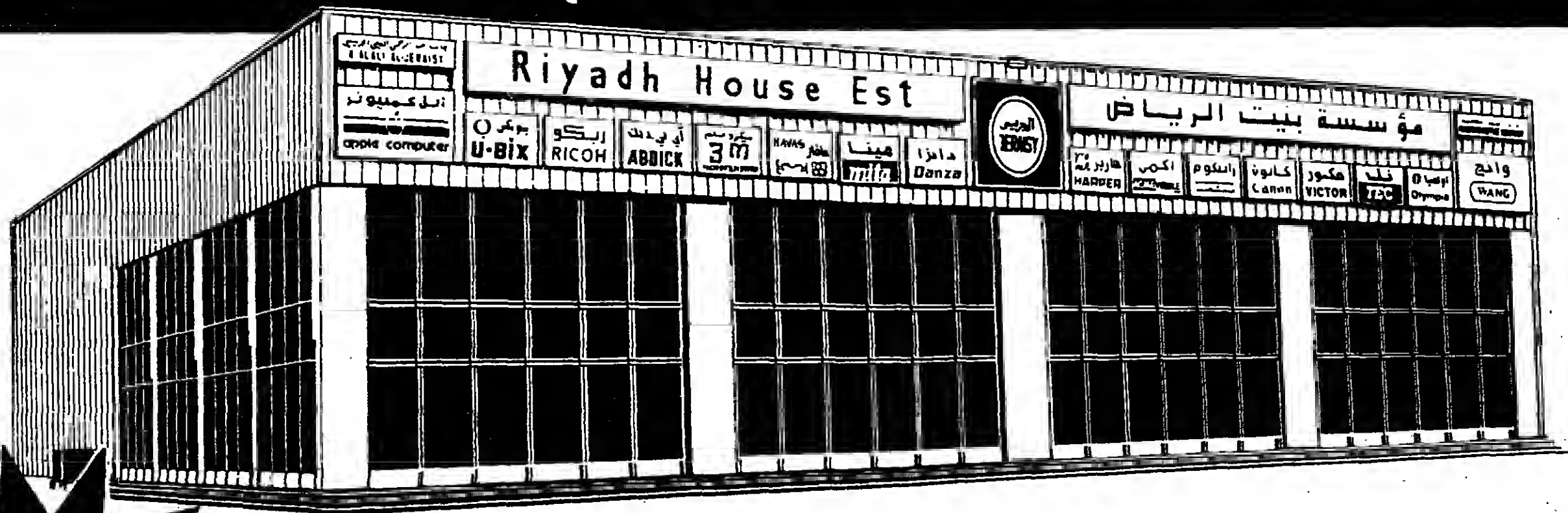
The game, the fourth in a six series that will decide who will get a chance to challenge for the world title, will be resumed Saturday. Tal leads the Swede 2-1 after three games. When Tal sealed his 41st move, the Swede was one pawn up and was said to have a more favorable composition of his pieces.

Tal, a 46-year-old Latvian player called "the wizard of Riga," and the 31-year-old Andersson shared the third spot in the International Tournament in Moscow last September.



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TRAPPED: England's Chris Tavare is trapped leg before by Yardley for the day's opening wicket in the fifth Test between England and Australia in Sydney Friday.

After Kapil finishes with 7

Gavaskar, Amarnath lead valiant fightback

FAISLABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 7 (AP) — Skipper Sunil Gavaskar and middle-order batsmen Mohinder Amarnath led an Indian fightback with a 133-run unbeaten partnership in the third cricket Test against Pakistan here Friday.

India, facing a huge Pakistan score of 652, looked like heading for an innings defeat

Score-board	
India (1st innings)	372
Pakistan (1st innings)	652
Mohinder Amarnath c Kirmani b Kapil Dev	4
Sunil Gavaskar c Kirmani b Kapil Dev	38
Maninder Singh c Kirmani b Kapil Dev	23
Javed Miandad c Gavaskar b Madan Lal	126
Zahoor Abbas c Kirmani b Madan Lal	168
Imran Khan c Madan Lal b Maninder	117
Sajid Malik c Kapil Dev	107
Wasim Bari c Kirmani b Kapil Dev	6
Sarfraz Nawaz c Gavaskar b Kapil Dev	4
Sikandar Bakht b Kapil Dev	38
Abdul Qadir not out	12
Extras	652
Total	652
Fall of wickets: 1-4, 2-66, 3-79, 4-366, 5-567, 6-574, 7-595, 8-599, 9-612.	
Best bowling: Kapil Dev 28-4-3-220-7; Madan Lal 28-5-100-2; Doshi 29-2-130-0; Mohinder 16-1-48-0; Maninder 29-3-103-1; Gavaskar 2-0-10-0.	
India (2nd innings)	
Sunil Gavaskar batting	78
Arjun Lal c Zahoor b Sarfraz	3
D. Veeraparkar b Imran	1
G. Vidyanathan c and b Sarfraz	9
M. Amarnath batting	74
Extras	181
Total (for 3 wickets)	181
Fall of wickets: 1-27, 2-28, 3-48.	
Best bowling: Imran Khan 17-5-58-1; Sarfraz Nawaz 18-5-46-2; Maninder Singh 6-2-13-0; Abdul Qadir 18-2-0-0; Sikandar Bakht 3-4-20-0.	

Three tons mark EPCA League

By a Staff Writer

DHAHRAN, Jan. 7 — Batsmen stole the show in the Eastern Province Cricket Association's League as action continued for the eleventh week.

Three of them displayed tremendous form with the willow, recording centuries while over half-a-dozen had the distinction of crossing 50-run mark.

The top-scorer of the week, however, was Sajidullah Khan of Juyaimah-RT, who slammed a fine 116 in his side's total of 233 for eight and helped them to a fluent victory over Bechtel, Jubail.

The other two centuries were recorded by Abahsain's Pervaiz Khan 131 not out and Aramco-Abqaiq's Kausar 101. While Abahsain got the better of Mira at the latter's home ground, Aramco routed UPM 'B' at Dhafran.

Brief scores:
Orinlines 264 for 8 wickets in 30 overs (M. Humayoon 79 n.o., Maqsood Khan 49, Agha Nadeem 44, Sandip Mirwa 4-66, Jaafar 3-39) beat Zahid 144 all out in 25.1 overs (Pervaiz 27, Oazi Basharat 2-37, Sahman Khan 6-48). Saulex 154 all out in 23.4 overs (Ansar Butt 37, Salim Haider 35, Ziauddin 5-42, Qadir Jan 3-24) lost to AGE 155 for 7 in 23.6

overs (Jalal Akbar 58, Sajid Shah 43, Ansar Butt 4-44, Irfan 2-31).

Abahsain 284 for 4 in 30 overs (Pervaiz Khan 11 not out, Pervaiz Butt 88, Khalid 2-55, Bukhari 1-49) beat Mira 175 all out in 28.2 overs (Khalid 56, Habib 40, Ejaz 4-25, Shahbaz 3-44).

Aramco-Abqaiq 340 for 9 in 30 overs (Kausar 101, Jamshed Mir 91, Sharif 49, Aslam 3-53, Manzoor 3-83, Irfan 2-19) beat UPM 'B' 81 all out in 15.5 overs (Zafar 17, Irfan 14, Saqib 5-17, Kausar 3-22).

Juyaimah-RT 233 for 8 in 30 overs (Sajidullah Khan 116, Akbar 30, Asif 27, S. Hubert 3-34, G. Jackson 2-3) defeated Bechtel Jubail 148 all out in 25.6 overs (Sami Ahmed 54, A. Glass 23, Fazli 5-37, Aftab 2-31).

Aziya, Petromin 224 for 7 in 30 overs (Shaikat Sheikh 84, Iqbal Merchant 30, Amir Rafter 2-29) beat Combined 112 all out in 15.5 overs (Nadeem Tahir 65, Naem Siddiqui 4-23, Khalid Nabi 3-10).

Arabian Eagles 266 for 6 in 30 overs (Hassan Ali 80, Ghulam Shabir 50, Karim Jan 44, Mike Walker 2-47) beat BAC 121 all out in 23 overs (Iftikhar 33 not out, Fahim 19, Azhar 5-41, Alauddin 3-14, Najam 2-24).

Defiant Hemmings saves England the day but Australia regains Ashes

SYDNEY, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Australia's cricketers emerged triumphant Friday after England struggled to a draw in the fifth and final cricket Test.

England, 2-1 down in the series, were set a victory target of 460 but had reached only 314 for seven at close and had to settle for their second draw. Spin bowler Eddie Hemmings was England's hero, scoring 95 to help his side to a face-saving draw as the recognized but unpredictable top batsmen fell.

Australia's spin bowler Bruce Yardley did most damage, taking four wickets as the match became a dour struggle against Eng-

Consistency did the trick--Greg

Australian captain Greg Chappell said that consistency did the trick in his side regaining the Ashes.

The Australian batting was consistent and that everybody "chipped in," even the bowlers, said the overjoyed skipper.

"The wicket played quite well today but I didn't want to throw away the chance we had. The odds were against them getting 460, but I didn't want to be the one to create history by being the first captain beaten with that margin in hand."

Chappell said the difference in the two sides was the greater depth all round of Australia. He said the Australians played well as a team and that fast bowler Geoff Lawson gave an outstanding performance.

"Thompson and Hogg came in as replacements and settled in immediately. There have been more catches taken by both teams in other series but some of the catches in this Ashes series were the best I've ever seen and I'm happy with our fielding."

land tailenders Bob Taylor and Geoff Miller, unbeaten on 28 and 21 respectively.

England had some hope of winning Thursday, despite scoring only 237 in reply to Australia's first innings 314. But their bowlers let Australia off the hook and the home side ran up a second innings total of 382.

Australian vice-captain Kim Hughes, who hit 137 in the second innings, was named man of the match and teammate Geoff Lawson, a fast bowler, was voted man of the series. The first Test was drawn, then Australia won the next two before England scored their only victory by the narrow margin of three runs in Melbourne last week.

After the match Chappell chose Australia's moment of victory as the time to announce he would stand down as captain of the One-Day team to play England and New Zealand in the coming Benson and Hedges World Series Cup.

Australian Cricket Board chairman Phil Ridings announced that current Australian vice-captain, Kim Hughes, would captain Australia in the One-Day games. Chappell did not indicate whether he would give up the captaincy in future Tests but said it was unlikely he would be captain again in an Ashes series.

Australia Friday had the opportunity to claim the fifth Test. Derek Randall who went on to make 44 in an innings lasting almost two hours, was dropped when two by Kepler Wessles at short forward-leg. And Ian Botham, who kept out the Australian bowlers for 73 minutes in the last two sessions, was dropped at eight by Chappell at first slip.

The series no doubt will be remembered for the Melbourne Test when almost every television set in Australia was tuned in to the final day's excitement, which kept England in the race for the Ashes. Friday it was tailender

Eddie Hemmings who brightened England's gloom, despite surrendering the Ashes, with a valiant 95.

Hemmings provided something to cheer for the relatively small crowd of 15,196 as he moved toward his first-ever Test century and his second in first class cricket. Sent in as a nightwatchman Thursday night following the early dismissal of opener Geoff Cook, the off-spinner went on to his highest score of the tour and surpassed his best Test score of 29 which he made in the first innings of this Test.

Target proved too much--Willis

England captain Bob Willis said the turning point in this Test was the failure to get early wickets in Australia's second innings.

"Spinners Geoff Miller and Eddie Hemmings took 45 minutes to get their rhythm and even when they were warmed they didn't put enough pressure on Australia," he said. "They didn't bowl tightly enough."

Willis said that the 460 target was too much for England. "The difference between the two sides was the consistency of the winners."

"The quickies kept going very well for them. Even the selections of replacements for Terry Alderman, Dennis Lillee and Carl Rackemann came more by chance."

"We have no Test class opening batsman, although Graeme Fowler went very well in Melbourne and did better when we decided to take the attack to the Australians."

Willis blamed the presence of overseas players in England for the failure of England cricketers to produce the goods at Test level.



Lawson...adjudged man of series

Score-board	
Australia (1st innings)	314
England (1st innings)	237
Australia (2nd innings)	382
England (2nd innings)	
C. Cook b Lawson	2
C. Tavaré b Yardley	16
E. Hemmings c Marsh b Yardley	95
D. Gower c Hookes b Yardley	24
A. Lamb c and b Yardley	29
D. Randall b Thomson	44
I. Botham b Thomson	32
G. Miller batting	21
R. Taylor batting	28
Extras	23
Total (for 7 wickets)	314
Fall of wickets: 1-3, 2-55, 3-104, 4-155, 5-196, 6-260, 7-261.	
Best bowling: Lawson 15-1-50-1; Hogg 13-6-25-0; Yardley 37-6-139-4; Thompson 12-3-30-2; Border 16-3-36-0; Chappell 1-0-6-0; Hookes 2-1-5-0.	

Russell axes Garrison for last eight spot

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Top seed and defending champion, Martina Navratilova crushed Vickie Nelson 6-0, 6-0 Thursday night to complete second round play in the \$150,000 Virginia Slims of Washington Tennis Tournament.

Earlier in the day, second seed Andrea Jaeger beat Peanut Louie 6-4, 6-4 and Joanne Russell upset No. 8 seed Zina Garrison 6-4, 7-5 to advance to the quarterfinal round.

The world's top player, Navratilova needed just 35 minutes to record her 92nd win in her last 95 matches.

Jaeger, ranked No. 3 in the world and tennis' youngest millionaire, alternated between blistering passing shots and soft, high returns in changing the rhythm of the contest.

Louie, who beat Jaeger in their last meeting two years ago in Chicago, tired noticeably in the second set. The turning point of the set came with Louie serving at 30-love and games tied at three apiece.

Jaeger used a cross-court passing shot to begin her comeback in the seventh game. She won the second point when Louie made an unforced error dropping a return into the net. Jaeger then made the shot of the match, going wide to her forehand to return a serve that skirted the press table along the side of the court. Louie, surprised at the return could offer only a weak lob which Jaeger put away with an overhead slam.

Jaeger won the game on the next point, the fifth time she had broken through on her opponent's serve in the match.

Russell, who at 28 is nine years older than Garrison both of whom are American, had taken a 5-1 lead in the second set following the longest game of the match. On the 14th and final point, Russell reached a Garrison drop shot at the net, her return hitting the backline. Garrison ran the shot down but could manage only a weak return which Russell slammed home for the game.

Russell, overanxious with victory near, got careless in the next game as Garrison broke her service. "After it was 5-1, I had so much energy, I was so pumped, I just kept hitting everything long," Russell said.

Kingdom to host pre-Olympic soccer ties

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Pre-Olympic Group 'D' soccer qualifying round will be held in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Saudi Arabia, the secretary of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) Peter Velappan said Thursday.

The group comprises India, Malaysia, Singapore and Saudi Arabia and the top two teams from the group after a two-round league will qualify for the Los Angeles Olympic in 1984, Velappan told reporters after an AFC meeting.

The kickoff will be in Singapore from

Oct. 15-29 where all five teams will take part in the first of the two leagues. After the Singapore date, Saudi Arabia will "drop out" while the rest of the teams will come to Kuala Lumpur from Nov. 2-10 for a similar round.

The different teams will then take turns to play Saudi Arabia in Riyadh. India will face the Kingdom on artificial pitch on Nov. 16 while Singapore will meet them on Nov. 20. Indonesia will play on Nov. 34 while Malaysia will meet them last, on Nov. 28.

Leconte makes Borg sweat for victory

CHICAGO, Illinois, Jan. 7 (AP) — Bjorn Borg held off a surprisingly strong challenge from Frenchman Henri Leconte, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1 Thursday in the \$250,000 Lita Challenge of Champions Tournament.

Leconte played a crowd-pleasing second set, returning a break to Borg to even the score at 2-2. He continued serving powerfully and surprised Borg with strong volleys and passing shots to send the tiebreaker.

In the tiebreaker, Leconte played his best tennis of the tournament, scoring an ace and moving Borg back and forth across the baseline, eventually running out the tiebreaker with 7-4 score.

Borg, who has tried to gain back his confidence, played somewhat unsteadily, but maintained his concentration. In the third set he broke Leconte twice and eventually tired out the 19-year-old Frenchman, who was a noted player on the French Davis Cup team.

Earlier, defending champion Jimmy Connors consistently pressured Vitas Gerulaitis en route to a 6-1, 6-4 victory.

In the first set, which lasted only 29 minutes, Connors broke Gerulaitis in the third game and proceeded to win ten straight points. Gerulaitis, often frustrated at his apparent inability to volley with any depth, looked as though he could not find a handle on his game.

Gerulaitis' serve improved in the second set and he used a series of lobs to throw off the charging Connors.

Connors continued to play primarily a baseline game, which he seems to be using to prepare him for the finals against either Borg, John McEnroe or Ivan Lendl.

Gerulaitis "is dangerous at any time," Connors said after the match. "If get him down you have to try and keep him down. I played pretty well the first set," Connors added. "The second set was good tennis — very good tennis. Vitas didn't make as many first serves as he might have liked, that helped me out a little bit."

John McEnroe advanced to the semifinals by defeating Californian Eliot Teltscher 7-6, 6-4.

Even-tempered for most of the match McEnroe became excited in the last game, disputing a line call for three minutes. He

stepped over the net and placed the ball on a spot within the service line. Teltscher then picked up the ball and moved to where McEnroe had hit it. The result, however, made no difference in the outcome.

Teltscher, who had battled Jimmy Connors to three sets the night before also gave McEnroe problems. Teltscher's ground strokes were well-placed, but lack of a good net game cost him several crucial points.

McEnroe, ranked No. 1 by the Association of Tennis Professionals, served three aces, two of them during the first set tie-breaker.

BRIEFS

LONDON, (AFP) — Title-holders, Balazs Taroczy and Heinz Gunthardt, the Hungarian-Swiss tennis combination, virtually clinched a semifinal berth with their second consecutive victory in the Barrat World Doubles Championship at the Royal Albert Hall Thursday. They beat Kevin Curren, of South Africa, and American Steve Denton 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

BREMEN, West Germany, (AFP) — Gregor Braun of West Germany and the Dutchman Rene Pijnen were leading the Bremen Six Days Cycling Race with 20 points at the end of the first night Thursday.

LONDON, (AFP) — Irish international forward Phil Orr has asked not to be considered for next summer's British Lions tour of New Zealand. The Irish loose head prop forward said Thursday: "The tour is much too long as far as I am concerned". The 32-year-old, 35-times capped international toured

with the Lions in New Zealand in 1977 and as a substitute to South Africa in 1980.

WARSAW, (AFP) — Poland's Grazyna Rabsztyn, women's world record holder over 100 meter's hurdles, is to retire from competition, it was announced here Thursday. Rabsztyn, now almost 31, first took the world record in 1978 at 12.48 seconds, cutting it back to 12.36 here in June, 1980.

KIEL, West Germany, (AFP) — Cup holder West Germany beat Britain in the 34th Kings Cup Tennis Tournament, 2-0 Thursday before 3,000 fans with Hansjörg Schwaiher defeating Jeremy Bates 6-3, 6-1 and Michael Westphal beating 6-3, 6-1 against Richard Lewis.

NICOSIA, (R) — Cyprus' soccer referees have called off a threatened strike over the taxation of their match fees after a government minister promised to intervene, a statement from the referees' association said.

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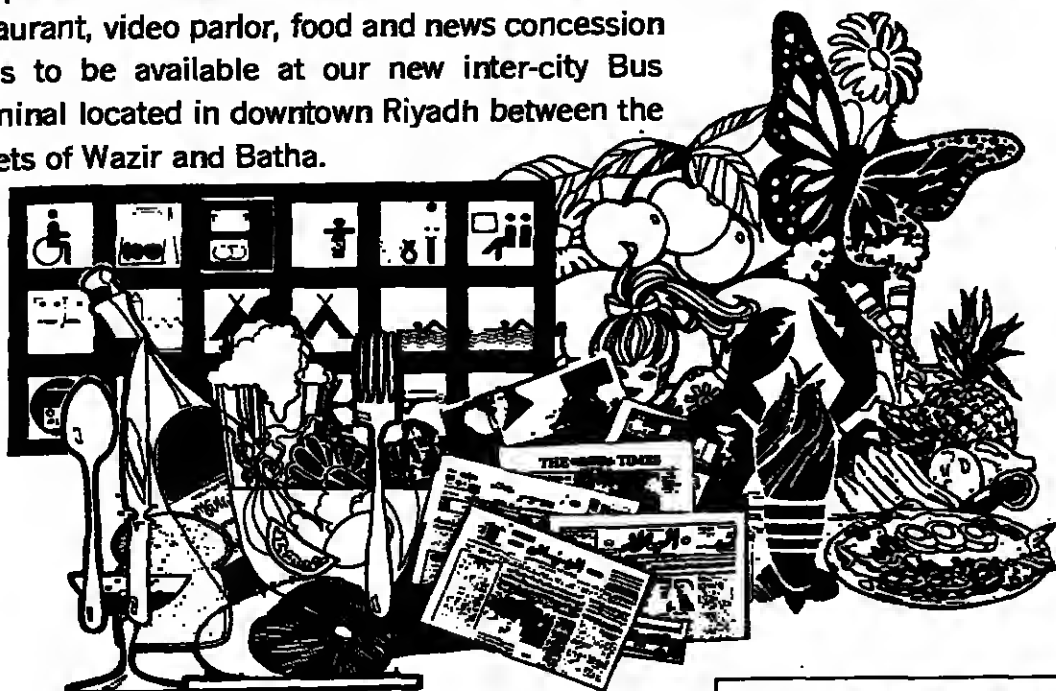
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Growth rate placed at 1.4%

U.S. aides see slow recovery

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's economic advisers have cast aside their old optimism and become more pessimistic in their 1983 forecast: that nearly all the leading private economists.

During the last two years, the Reagan administration has been faulted for unrealistic optimism about economic prospects.

This year, administration officials simply say they are trying to produce an honest and realistic forecast without worrying about being optimistic or pessimistic.

The forecast predicts an unusually slow recovery — quite likely the lowest upturn from any recession since World War II. As a result, American unemployment is expected to stay above 10 percent for the rest of this year.

The forecast, which has not yet been made public, was confirmed Thursday by administration sources. The outlook was prepared by chief White House economist Martin S. Feldstein, Budget Director David A. Stockman and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan to accompany the fiscal 1984 budget plan Reagan will send Congress at the end of this month.

Feldstein, who joined the administration last summer, has been pressing for approval of a more sober outlook so that the White House economic team could regain credibility with the outside world. The economic advisers are now predicting that the economy — after adjusting for inflation — will grow by a mere 1.4 percent on average in 1983, compared with 1982.

By comparison, the first year of recovery from the previous seven postwar recessions have recorded growth rates of 4 percent or more. Because growth this year is expected to be anemic, the administration is forecasting only a slight decline in unemployment, which stood at a 42-year high of 10.8 percent in November.

The administration's 1983 forecast predicts the recovery will pick up steam and reach a 4 percent rate of growth. At that point, the forecast turns more optimistic, predicting that once 4 percent growth is achieved, it can be sustained for the next several years.

Reagan's forecasting had come under attack from private economists during 1981 and 1982 for making rosy forecasts that seemed to go to the end of the line.

The administration came into office promising to promote strong economic growth, increase employment, lower inflation and balance the budget all at the same time.

In early 1981, the administration predicted by 1983, the economy would be growing at 5 percent, unemployment would be down to 6.6 percent and inflation would fall to 7 percent.

The administration exceeded its inflation target, bringing the rate down to 5 percent in 1982. But success on that front was accompanied by a severe recession, a steep rise in unemployment and by far the largest budget deficits in history. The new outlook suggests

the administration now concedes it cannot achieve low inflation and low unemployment simultaneously.

Unemployment, which stood at 7.4 percent when Reagan took office, is now expected to remain above 9 percent by the fall of 1984, when Reagan will be facing reelection should he decide to seek a second term.

According to the forecast, unemployment will not recede to 7 percent until 1988. Inflation is expected to be 5 percent again in 1983. Future budget deficits, which Reagan once promised to eliminate by 1983, will swell to record proportions in each of the next five years unless Reagan abandons his opposition to tax increases and military spending cuts. Officials now say the red-ink will grow from more than \$200 billion in 1984 to nearly \$300 billion in 1988.

Robert J. Eggert, who compiles monthly predictions of leading private economists, said only 4 of his 45 forecasters expects growth lower than what the administration expects for 1983. He said the average growth rate of economists surveyed for the latest issue of his Sedona, Arizona-based Blue chip economic indicators is between 2 percent and 3 percent.

The administration's forecast is even more pessimistic than the Federal Reserve Board and Congressional Budget Office, which had been more gloomy the last two years. The Fed and CBO also expect growth of less than 2 percent for 1983, but not as low as 1.4 percent.



REAGAN SIGNS BILL: President Ronald Reagan signs legislation to raise the federal gasoline tax a nickel a gallon Thursday as (L-R) Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, Rep. Bud Schuster, Rep. Don Clausen, Rep. Gene Snyder, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, and outgoing Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis.

For getting \$5b loan

Brazil bows to IMF demands

BRASILIA, Jan. 7 (R) — Brazil outlined the economic program it intends to follow, including sweeping cuts in price subsidies and public spending and restrictions on imports, in return for a three-year emergency loan of about \$5 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The details were given in a letter of intent to apply for the loan signed by Finance Minister Ernane Galves and Carlos Langoni, governor of the central bank, according to a presidential spokesman.

Commercial bankers said the IMF's approval of the program was a vital condition for international banks to resume lending to Brazil, which is in the grip of a major financial crisis.

In addition to the aid from the IMF, the country is seeking \$4.4 billion of new loans from creditor banks to help it weather the liquidity crisis.

The main proposals in Thursday's letter of intent are for cuts in price subsidies for oil derivatives, wheat, sugar, steel and transport, a reduction of investment in the state sector and liberalization of domestic credit.

The letter also says the government will adjust the cruzeiro downward at one percentage point above the monthly rate of inflation in 1983. Government officials said the increase in the external debt would be kept to \$6 billion in 1983.

Congressmen spent \$300m in poll drive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (R) — Congressional candidates spent more than \$300 million seeking office in 1982 in the most expensive U.S. congressional campaign in history, according to the Federal Election Commission.

The biggest spender was a losing Democratic Senate hopeful Mark Dayton of Minnesota, who poured \$5.6 million into his bid with Republican Senator David Bonior.

The commission said that 2,255 candidates throughout the 50 states had spent on primary and general elections by mid-October of last year. Dayton alone made the 1982 congressional campaign most expensive on record. But, Dayton estimated that another \$5.5 million was spent from October to November election was held.

The commission also reported that private in-kind contributions, known as political action committees, reached new heights in the 1982 cycle.

It disclosed what the candidates raised and spent on the campaign, including funds from their political action committees and individuals.

Second place after Dayton, a millionaire heir to a retail store fortune, went to newly elected Republican Senator Pete Wilson of California, who spent \$5.2 million.

Seaga takes steps to bolster economy

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 7 (AP) — Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced measures aimed at strengthening the economy and to stop the illegal purchase of U.S. dollars in Jamaica.

Seaga, during a radio and television speech said only \$14 million of the \$65 million earned on tourist last year reached the island of Jamaica. The difference, about \$51 million, "was absorbed in the parallel" market, he said.

Demand for aluminium declines

PARIS, Jan. 7 (AFP) — The world aluminium industry had a gloomy time last year, with demand shrinking for the third consecutive year, the French group Pechiney has reported.

Pechiney, Europe's leader in aluminium, added that electrolysis factories worked at only 75 percent of capacity, stocks soared and prices dropped.

The group predicted a modest seven percent growth in world demand this year, not enough to bring stocks down to normal levels or to boost the utilization/capacity ratio of electrolysis factories.

World demand for first fusion aluminium dropped six percent last year, Pechiney said — 12 percent in North America and two percent in Europe, but demand rose two percent in Japan.

As a result, producers cut back production drastically. Worst hit was Japan, where electrolysis factories worked at only 32 percent.

In Europe the rate dropped to 84 percent. The United States cut back production capacity by 21.5 million tons in the last quarter of the year, while many major plants around the world, such as Brazil's "Alunorte", were abandoned.

Aluminium stocks peaked in February before declining by monthly to the equivalent of 115 days production at the end of the quarter — 146 days in North America, 145 days in Europe and 334 days in Asia.

There were major price fluctuations mainly as a result of dumping by certain producers that produced a stream of complaints for the European Commission, Pechiney said.

Sinclair keeps U.K.'s computer banner flying

LONDON, Jan. 7 (R) — Clive Sinclair, who made millions of pounds from the small computers he pioneered, has taken the first step in giving investors a share in his success.

The mild-mannered British business maverick has decided to sell 10 percent of Sinclair Research, a tiny three-year-old company said by experts to outsell American and Japanese rivals in the home computer market.

The sale will reduce Sinclair's holding from 95 to 85 percent and a company spokesman said more shares would be sold so as to secure a quotation of the company on the London Stock Exchange. He declined to say how many would be sold or when.

Bakers and other institutional investors who met Sinclair on Wednesday to discuss the 10 percent sale are expected to agree to a company valuation in about three weeks.

Financiers have not always been confident about Sinclair, whose previous business failed in 1979, but analysts value his present venture at 150 million sterling (\$240 million).

Sinclair has been a pioneer of electronics miniaturization and aims to spend the several million he is to earn from the sale on research — the source of his idea that which it comes to computers, "small is beautiful".

Now 42, Sinclair marketed the world's first pocket-sized calculator 10 years ago and since 1979 has sold under license 900,000 Sinclair or Sinclair-based personal computers worldwide.

The cornerstone of his success is a simple philosophy. He has said: It has always been my principle not to make a manufacturing commitment that gives hostages to fortune."

He directly employs only about 50 people, mainly on research and development and the U.S. Timex Corporation makes most of his products under license in Scotland. A separate agreement allows Timex to use the Sinclair name and technology to make and market computers and software in the U.S.

The formula works. In the year to March 1981, Sinclair made just under 10 million sterling profit on sales of 27 million sterling (\$16 million on \$43 million).

Sinclair was accustomed early in life to the rough and tumble of business. Aged 12 when his father's machine tool business in London collapsed, he taught himself electronics at school and left at 17 to work as a technical journalist.

Within a few months he had become editor of a series of electronic manuals and aged 22 he started his first business, Sinclair Radios, in London, selling radio kits by mail order. By 1970 he had moved to Cambridge and diversified, designing hi-fi kits and components and electronics instruments.

Two years later he launched the Sinclair Executive, the original pocket-sized calculator that was a tenth the size of any competitor's and sleek enough to be displayed at New York's museum of modern art.

A line of low-cost programmable calculators followed and sales soared from \$2 million to \$13 million in three years. Designers shrank the calculators' size by reducing their power needs so much that small batteries could run them.

Then earnings tumbled. A digital watch was plagued by technical problems, superior Japanese machines had eroded sales and money had been spent on an unsuccessful pocket television.

Dow Jones soars to set new record

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (R) — Wall Street is booming again with investors sending stock prices to a new peak despite repeated signals that the U.S. economy is still in the doldrums. The Dow Jones industrial average closed Thursday at 1,070.92, up 26 points for the day. The previous record was 1,070.55 Dec. 27.

Thursday's heavy stock trading was interpreted by market analysts as heralding better economic times. "The Federal Reserve (central bank) has been so accommodating in its monetary policies over the last several months that investors now believe the revival in the economy could be both sudden and sharp," Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Company said. "I think this recovery will end up being much better than expected."

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Dane to appear in court

U.K. fishing curbs face stiff legality test

NORTH SHIELDS, England, Jan. 7 (R) — A Danish trawler captain who wants to test the legality of new British fishing restrictions is due to come before English magistrates after deliberately breaching the rules.

Kent Kirk, a Danish fisherman's leader and member of the European Parliament, was escorted into this northeastern port Thursday after trawling his nets into disputed herring grounds in full view of a British fishery protection ship.

The police, even amicable, arrest was the first in a European Common Market dispute sparked by Denmark's refusal to accept a fishing regime wanted by all nine other members of the community.

The summons to appear in a North Shields court Friday was served on Captain Kirk after his boat, the *Sand Kirk*, docked here. He was allowed to spend the night in a hotel. "Everything was done according to a plan. I am here to fight on a principles," he told reporters.

The captain, who could be fined up to 50,000 sterling (\$80,000) and have his gear confiscated, declined to say what his plans were, adding that the matter was in the hands of his lawyers.

Fears that the dispute would turn into a fish war, with mass breaches of the British rules

by Danish fishermen, have not so far been realized, perhaps because of fierce storms in the North Sea since the rules came into force Jan. 1.

Denmark, which has the biggest fishing fleet in the Common Market, is blocking the proposed new regime because it feels it is not being given a fair deal.

Britain, in line with other member states, has imposed the new rules on its own authority and since the new year a strong force of fishery protection vessels backed by the navy and air force has been on the alert for Danish intrusions.

Meanwhile, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has intervened to try to take the heat out of the Anglo-Danish fisheries conflict and restore calm to disputed fishing grounds off Britain's coastline.

Genscher, current president of the European Community's council of ministers, has arranged a further meeting with Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen next week after preliminary talks Thursday night.

The West German minister told journalists that he was moderately confident that some solution could be found to the dispute which Thursday led to the arrest of Captain Kent Kirk. "We must try to solve our problems other than by confrontation," Genscher said.

Zambia devalues kwacha by 20%

LUSAKA, Jan. 7 (R) — Zambia Friday devalued its currency, the kwacha, by 20 percent and announced it was suspending repayments of principal on its medium and long-term foreign debts while seeking a rescheduling from its creditors.

Finance Minister Kebby Musokotwane told a news conference the devaluation, effective at close of trading Friday, was against the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDRs).

The official Zambia News Agency (ZANA) quoted Musokotwane as saying interest payments on foreign debts would continue. He said the measures were aimed at drastically adjusting the economy and resulted from protracted negotiations with IMF.

Other measures would include an interim wages policy limiting increases for low-paid workers to five percent. Zambia is experiencing its most serious economic crisis since independence from Britain in 1964.

Its fragile economy has been badly hit by low world copper prices and the rising cost of imports, particularly oil. Revenue from copper and cobalt exports has fallen from nearly 60 percent of its income eight years ago to almost nothing in 1982.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:45 p.m. Thursday	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.14	9.14
Bangladesh Taka	14.20	14.25
Belgian Franc (1,000)		74.80
Canadian Dollar		280.00
Deutsche Mark (100)	147.00	146.85
Dutch Guilder (100)	133.10	132.95
Egyptian Pound	3.17	3.20
Emirate Dirham (100)	93.60	94.60
French Franc (100)	52.00	50.85
Greek Drachma (1,000)		49.20
Indian Rupee (100)		33.32
Iranian Ryal (100)		
Israeli Dinar		6.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	25.60	25.50
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.30	15.05
Jordanian Dinar	9.89	9.87
Kuwaiti Dinar	11.97	11.95
Lebanese Lira (100)	92.00	90.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	55.90	55.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	28.10	27.00
Philippines Peso (100)		37.72
Pound Sterling	5.58	5.56
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.56	94.00
Singapore Dollar (100)		163.10
Spanish Peseta (1,000)		27.75
Swiss Franc (100)	176.40	176.00
Syrian Lira (100)	61.00	61.10
Turkish Lira (1,000)		
U.S. Dollar	3.45	3.44
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Ounce 1,535 1,530
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SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Water & Agriculture Ministry	Digging & deepening 5 wells	33/1	500	Jan. 15
" "	Digging 4 wells	34/1	500	Jan. 15
Interior Ministry, Civil Defense Department	Renovation of civil defense buildings in Taif & Hawiyah	32	500	Jan. 25
Khafji Municipality	Agricultural & lighting maintenance	—	1,000	Feb. 5
Buraidah Municipality	To drain sewage water	—	200	Jan. 29

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

22ST RABI AL AWWAL 1403/6TH JANUARY, 1983

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
3.	City of Cremona	Al Sabah	Barley	31.83
4.	Lantana	Al Sabah	Steel/Pipes/Vahs.	29.13
5.	Olympian	Al Sabah	Barley	27.12.82
7.	Marazul 1	Al Sabah	Barley	30.12.82
8.	Kopania	Al Sabah	Barley	30.12.82
9.	Myslowice	Al Sabah	Rice/General	1.1.83
10.	Challenger	Al Sabah	Rice/Lube Oil/Gan.	4.1.83
11.	Hellenic Seaman	Al Sabah	Reefer	4.1.83
12.	Sarnos Sea	Al Sabah	Reefer	31.12.82
13.	Char Ho	Al Sabah	Reefer	2.1.83
14.	Alaska II	Al Sabah	Reefer	2.1.83
14.	Caribbean	Al Sabah	Reefer	1.1.83
15.	Universal	Al Sabah	Reefer	31.12.82
17.	Sheikh Ali	Al Sabah	Reefer	31.12.82
17.	Maldiva Ambassador	Al Sabah	Reefer	31.12.82
18.	Prometheus	Al Sabah	Reefer	1.1.83
20.	Gemini Pioneer	Al Sabah	Reefer	29.12.82
22.	Karnataka	Al Sabah	Reefer	2.1.83
23.	Interspirit	Al Sabah	Reefer	2.1.83
24.	Patricia-S	Al Sabah	Reefer	2.1.83
25.	Aegis Hellenic	Al Sabah	Reefer	30.12.82
26.	Maldiva Noble	Al Sabah	Reefer	31.12.82
27.	Atlantic Current	Al Sabah	Reefer	2.1.83
28.	Putao Niss	Al Sabah	Reefer	30.12.82
30.	Aegis Pacific	Al Sabah	Reefer	4.1.83

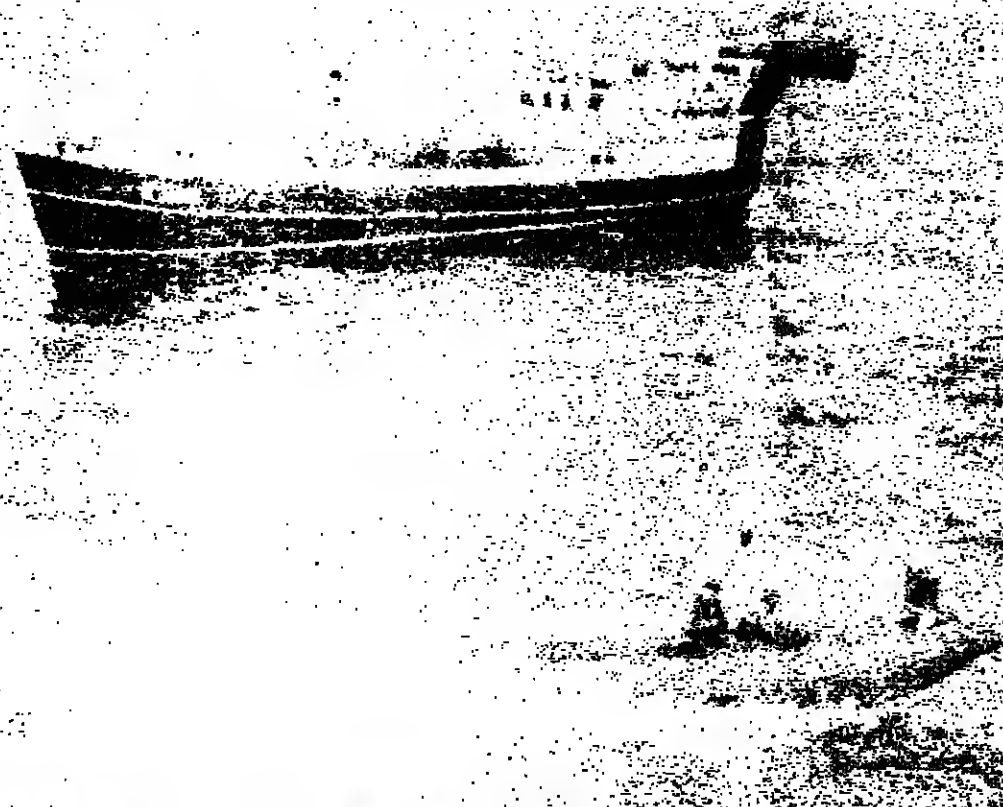
KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAN

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

22.3.1403/6.1.1983 CHANGES OF THE PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

1.	Wanderer	Barber	Bulk Wheat	31.83
3.	Matasha	Al Sabah	Steel/Gen.	29.13
5.	Apj Priti	O.C.E.	Steel/G. Cargo	5.1.83
11.	Luka Botic	Al Sabah	Sugar	31.83
13.	Mides Rhein	SEA	Gen./Lumber	2.1.83
14.	Cheung Chau	UEP	Malay/Timber	29.12.82
15.	Huai Yang	UEP	General	31.83
17.	Karnpos	SEA	Barley	31.83
18.	Warsak	SEA	General	30.12.82
19.	Pelless	OCE	Gen./Cont.	2.1.83
21.	Union Yanbo	OCE	General	1.1.83
22.	Kao Mo	Gosabti	Gen./Cont.	4.1.83
24.	Ocean Legend	Kanoo	Containers	4.1.83
25.	Dubai	Barber	Gen./Cont.	31.83
26.	Barber Taif	Barber	Bulk Dityes	1.1.83
29.	Black	UEP	Sagged Sugar	29.12.82
30.	Tamara 11	UEP		



LYING IN WAIT: Inflatable raft from the Royal Navy fishery protection vessel *Dunbarton Castle* (in background) circles the Danish trawler *Sand Kirk* prior to her arrest for illegal fishing in Britain's territorial waters Thursday.

Bid to avert trade war

Japan hints at more import tariff reductions

LONDON, Jan. 7 (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher firmly told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that Japanese cuts in tariffs on imports from Western Europe did not go far enough, a Downing Street spokesman said.

For his part Abe indicated other reductions might be in the making but did not go into detail or specify in that fields, the spokesman said.

Abe had flown to London from talks in Paris with French President Francois Mitterrand during a five-nation European tour aimed at averting trade clashes with the European Economic Community.

The British spokesman made it clear that current trade difficulties between Japan and Britain and Japan and the community dominated the talks in London, with Abe referring to Tokyo's tariff cuts on 75 industrial and agricultural items.

In the first 10 months of last year Britain had a trade deficit with Japan of 1.6 billion sterling (\$2.6 billion), an increase of 27 percent over the comparable period for 1981.

China's oil exports rise by 6 percent

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R) — China's crude oil exports rose six percent to a record 14.68 million tons last year while oil production rose only slightly and was well below the peak output year of 1979, according to official figures released Friday.

The New China News Agency quoted a petroleum ministry spokesman as saying oil output rose by 0.8 percent in 1982 to 102 million tons. This compared with 101.22 million tons in 1981 when exports totaled 13.84 million tons.

The statistics, given by spokesman Chen Zhongyong, were the most detailed released so far on China's oil sales. They show that Peking exported nearly 14.4 percent of its total output. Its biggest customer is Japan.

China's oil production peaked three years ago at just over 106 million tons. It then dropped by around five percent and the government has been working hard to arrest the decline and maintain production at present levels.

The main reason for the stagnation is that flow peaked at China's highest oilfield at Daqing in northern Manchuria, which produces over half the total.

Offshore fields under exploration are not expected to yield oil in big commercial quantities until the end of the decade or the early 1990s.

Turkey's trade gap narrows to \$159m

ANKARA, Jan. 7 (AP) — Turkey's foreign trade deficit for October dropped to \$159.7 million in October, down from \$190.4 million a year ago, according to commerce ministry statistics obtained Friday.

Exports were listed as \$560.8 million (F.O.B.), up 18 percent from September and 15 percent from a year ago. Imports were \$720.5 million (C.I.F.), up by 10 percent from September and by 9.6 percent from a year ago.

The trade deficit for the first ten months of 1982 was \$2.5 billion, compared with \$3.6 billion in the same period a year ago; marking a 25.2 percent increase in exports and a 3.3 percent fall in imports.

For the ten-month period exports were \$4.4 billion and imports stood at \$5.9 billion. Iraq remained Turkey's largest trading partner with \$1.67 billion in total trade.

Imports from Iraq, almost completely crude oil, were the largest from any single country at \$1.15 billion. Exports totaled \$524 million.

West Germany, number one trading partner until this year, came second with \$1.4 billion total volume with the balance \$249 million in favor of Germany. The largest share of Turkey's exports — \$574 million — went to Iran, Iraq and Iran together accounted for 25 percent of Turkish exports.

While trade with the Middle East has grown thanks to Turkey's aggressive marketing policies for the past two years, commerce with its Western partners remains stagnant.

available, but officials said a 31.8 billion lira (\$227 million) shortfall for the first seven months of the year suggested Italy's deficit with Tokyo was falling slightly.

Abe has no meetings scheduled at the economic or finance ministries, and the sources said no detailed discussion of commercial matters was likely.

But both Colombo and Fanfani were expected to urge Abe to encourage further Japanese investment in Italy. This is already evident in the car sector, where a joint venture between state-owned carmaker Alfa Romeo and the Japanese company Nissan has been operating for over two years.

East-West relations would also be reviewed at the talks, officials said. Abe is due to return to Tokyo on Saturday. He will then accompany Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the United States later this month.

In fact, imports from France dropped to \$3.05 million down from \$3.46 million in the same period last year — figures that support unconfirmed reports of a Turkish boycott against French imports in retaliation for what Turkey sees as France's role in the EEC ban on textile imports from Turkey.

The figure is distinctly lower than the 1,453,000 barrels a day produced in 1981. The best months last year were January and June, with 1,749,000 and 1,647,000 barrels a day respectively, followed by October with 1,500,000 barrels, but the decline started again in November and December, and this month's output is not expected to top 900,000 barrels, informed sources said.

Dollar rates chalk up gains

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The U.S. dollar posted gains against most major currencies in European trading Friday on expectations of a bottoming-out of U.S. interest rates. Gold was little changed.

Dealers said investors apparently believed the slide in American interest rates was nearing its bottom. They said the dollar also was being aided by predictions of new cuts in West German and Japanese bank rates. The higher a country's interest rates are, the more attractive its currency is to investors.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day gets under way, the dollar rose to a closing 230.95 yen from 229.65 Thursday. In London, the dollar was quoted at 230.80 yen.

Other dollar rates in Europe compared with Thursday: 2.3480 West German marks, up from 2.3475, 1.9523 Swiss francs, down from 1.9577, 6.6665 French francs, up from 6.6575, 2.6035 Dutch guilders, up from 2.5925, 1.3350 Italian lira, up from 1.354, 10, 1.2303 Canadian dollars up from 1.2295.

In London, the British pound was quoted at \$1.5995 compared with 1.6070 Thursday. London's five bullion dealers fixed an indicative price of \$454.00 a troy ounce for gold, compared with 454.13 Thursday.

In Zurich, the precious metal was quoted at \$453.63 an ounce, compared with \$453.38 the day before. In Hong Kong, gold fell \$1.60 to close at \$454.13.

In New York Thursday, gold fell \$4.40 to close at \$453.90. Silver hulloos was traded in London at \$11.22 a troy ounce, compared with \$11.31 Thursday.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	466.25
Paris	457.25
Frankfurt	456.02
Zurich	459.00
Hong Kong	454.13

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ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF MV. Ohjin voy 38

AT JEDDAH WITH CARS ON 8-1-83 (ETD 9-1-83)

AT GIZAN WITH CARS ON 10-1-83 (ETD 11-1-83)

CONSIGNEES HAVING CARGO ON THESE VESSELS ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT OUR JIZAN AGENT IN ORDER TO OBTAIN DELIVERY ORDERS.

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EXT. 313-360-298.

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ADNAN ESTABLISHMENT, P.O. BOX: 53, JIZAN (S.A.).
TEL: 3221412 - 1080. TELEX: 911010 ADNAN SJ. CABLE: ADNAN JIZAN.

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AGENTS OF
NYK LINE
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ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF MV BLUE POLARIS VOY-37

AT GIZAN WITH CARS ON 7-1-83 (ETD 8-1-83)

CONSIGNEES HAVING CARGO ON THESE VESSELS ARE REQUESTED TO CONTACT OUR JIZAN AGENT IN ORDER TO OBTAIN DELIVERY ORDERS.

HAJI ABDULLAH ALIREZA & CO. LTD., JEDDAH.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT, 12TH FLOOR ALIREZA CENTRE,
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CABLE: ZAINAL REZASHP. TEL: 401037 ZEREZA SJ, PHONE: 6422233
EXT. 313-360-298.

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ADNAN ESTABLISHMENT, P.O. BOX: 53, JIZAN (S.A.).
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SAMMI LINE

SAMMISSA CO. LTD. is pleased to announce the ETAs of the vessels as follows:

VESSEL NAME	VOY.	CARGO	E.T.A. DAMMAM
BRAZILIAN SKY	1	Bulk Cmt.	25-12-82
LOOSDRECHT	1	Bulk Cmt.	18-01-83
NORTTRANS ENTERPRISE	1	Lumber	14-01-83

Consignees are requested to collect their delivery orders against surrender of original Bills of Lading or Bank Guarantees.

For further information, please contact Shipping Department.

AGENTS:

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Contact: Lynn Shafer 476-0327 or 477-1095, Riyadh.

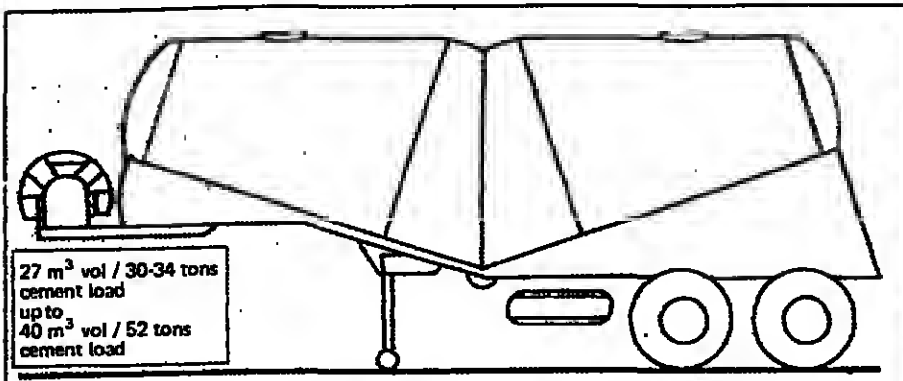
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From 15.01. until 18.01.83 at Hotel Al-Khams-Franal, Khamsi Mubayy, phone 07-2233466
From 20.01. until 22.01.83 at the Intercontinental, Riyadh, phone 4655000
From 23.01. until 27.01.83 at Meridien Hotel, Al-Khobar, phone 8646000
Do not hesitate to contact him at any time.

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Applicants should telephone Mr. Harvey Foy, Branch Manager, Abdul Latif Jameel Company Limited, Dammam Branch, for an application form and arrange an interview. Tel. 8426920.

NYK LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NYK LINE IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE ETAs OF VESSELS AS FOLLOWS:

VESSEL'S NAME	VOY.	CARGO	E.T.A. DAMMAM/JUBAIL
PACIFIC EXPRESS	42	CONT.	13-1-1983
HOJIN MARU	40	CARS	13-1-1983
TOYOTA MARU NO. 20	77	CARS	17-1-1983
WAKANAMI MARU	22	GEN.	20-1-1983
MINO MARU	11	BULK CMT.	22-11-83

CONSIGNEES ARE REQUESTED TO COLLECT THEIR DELIVERY ORDERS AGAINST SURRENDER OF ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING OR BANK GUARANTEES. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS

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5.1.1983

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HAPAG LLOYD IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE ETAs OF VESSELS AS FOLLOWS:

VESSEL'S NAME	VOY.	CARGO	E.T.A. DAMMAM
NECKAR EXPRESS	2425H	CONT.	10-1-83
KONKAR TRIAINA	2335H	GEN.	17-1-83
WERRA EXPRESS	3401H	CONT.	30-1-83

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With Nakasone visit S. Koreans expect better Japan ties

SEOUL, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — South Korea is looking to Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to help end hostility stretching back more than 70 years when he arrives next week on his first foreign tour.

Seoul government officials hope the trip will go a long way toward breaking down the mistrust and even loathing some Koreans still have for Japan, whose efforts to gloss over its occupation atrocities revived bitter memories here. "We earnestly hope Nakasone's visit will be a long way to resolve our lingering suspicion about a former colonial power," one official said.

Korean hostility stems from 1910 when Japanese conquerors began 35 years of brutal rule on the peninsula. It has stopped both countries from cultivating genuine friendship and has even jeopardized diplomatic relations, established 17 years ago. Seoul and Tokyo, both strong allies of the United States, are now agreed that any deterioration of their ties will harm stability in the region, particularly in the face of what is seen as growing Soviet expansionism, officials said.

Nakasone will be the first Japanese prime minister to pay an official visit to South Korea. His visit Tuesday and Wednesday will be followed by a trip to Washington on Jan. 18. "That Nakasone chose Seoul for his first overseas trip since taking office (last November) shows Japan has started giving priority to its Korean policy," a foreign ministry spokesman said. "We expect this to open a new chapter in relations between the two nations," he added.

Korean officials said Nakasone's predecessors adopted a somewhat reluctant attitude toward Seoul. In a rare fanfare for Japanese moves, both the ruling and opposition parties here welcomed the visit as a positive effort for improved relations as did the media, which has been generally critical of Tokyo. Under Nakasone's leadership, Japan has agreed to give \$4 billion in loans to South Korea for its development projects. Details still have to be finalized but the visit is expected to settle the two-year diplomatic tussle over the issue.



DESERTED: This small ski resort of Benzen, Switzerland, is totally deserted. The resort should be packed with high season skiers but like other resorts throughout the country, they are having one of the worst seasons ever because of a general lack of snow and business is down from 30 to 80 percent depending on altitude. Rains have washed away snow, although skiing is possible above 8,000 feet.

Scarce snow, rains disrupt skiing

ZURICH, Jan. 7 (R) — Scarce snow, warm winds and steady rain have badly disrupted Europe's international skiing competitions and added to the problems of the recession-hit winter tourist industry in Switzerland and West Germany.

Switzerland is undergoing its worst start to a season for at least five years, with numerous ski slopes waterlogged and unusable. Hotel bookings have already been hit and are falling further, tourist officials said. In West Germany, rain has been reported up to 2,000 feet (650 meters) and well-equipped enthusiasts have arrived at popular resorts to find the slopes lush with grass. The few "snow traps" which have survived the rain and warm weather have been swamped with skiers weaving across narrow strips of white.

Many world cup and Nordic races in snow-starved Swiss, Austrian, French and West German resorts have been cancelled or transferred and none of the events scheduled over the next few weeks is certain to take place at the planned time or venue.

The weather has not directly affected Austria's tourist trade, but hoteliers there are also feeling the pinch of recession, with fewer West Germans traveling abroad and Yugoslavians staying at home because of their country's economic problems and restrictions in travel.

Authorities in several countries have warned of increased danger from avalanches during the thaw. The poor weather seems likely to deal a further blow to the Swiss hotel industry, already hit last year by economic recession in other countries. Some 60 percent of Swiss hoteliers expect fewer guests this year, according to a survey by Union Bank of Switzerland last month. A spokesman for the Swiss Tourism Association in Bern said hotel bookings could be about five percent lower this season than last and some cancellations might be expected this month.

The winter sports season got off to a bad start with a warm spell in December. After a

Elections to be held in Assam next month

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government announced Thursday that elections would be held in the troubled northeastern Indian state of Assam next month to elect a new state assembly and fill vacancies in the national parliament.

Leaders of a crippling, three-year student-led movement reacted sharply to the government move, describing it as "dictatorial," "ignominious" and "a frontal attack on Assamese." They threatened to disrupt the elections. Assam currently has no representatives in Indian Parliament because agitators successfully prevented the holding of the January 1980 nationwide parliamentary election that returned Mrs. Gandhi to power.

The agitators are demanding the disenfranchisement and expulsion of millions of alleged aliens who migrated to the state over the past three decades from neighboring Bangladesh. The immigrants are mostly Bengali-speaking people whereas the natives speak Assamese.

The government announcement said voters would go to the polls on Feb. 14, 17 and 20 — an indication of the authorities' intention to deploy paramilitary and police forces in strength for the conduct of elections. Assam has been under direct central government rule since its state assembly was dissolved last March.

Meanwhile, Soviet built aircraft and helicopters started ferrying troops at dawn Friday from an adjoining Tripura to Assam. The state already has over 25,000 paramilitary and special state armed police. In addition, there is a large but unspecified number of Indian Army units stationed in the state.

Nkomo alleges ban on wedding reception

HARARE, Jan. 7 (R) — Zimbabwe's opposition leader Joshua Nkomo said Friday the government had banned a wedding reception planned this weekend for his daughter.

Nkomo said police had issued a "ban" under emergency regulations Thursday, stopping celebration of the wedding of his 28-year-old daughter, Thandiwe, to John Ndlovu, son of Zimbabwe's ambassador to Senegal. He told Reuters by telephone from his Bulawayo home that the banned reception would have been held at his Makwe farm about 110 kms south of Bulawayo, Saturday and Sunday.

An appeal against the order, issued by Bulawayo police, had been lodged with the high court, the opposition leader added. Asked how he felt about the ban, he replied: "I am shocked. I did not expect a thing like this to be done to a wedding."

Court rejects Spanish officers' pension plea

MADRID, Jan. 7 (R) — The Spanish Supreme Court has turned down an appeal for pensions and other rights by career officers who fought for the defeated Republican side in the 1936-39 civil war.

Lawyers representing the 5,000 men affected by the ruling said the verdict dashed hopes that their case would receive sympathetic treatment under a Socialist government. Luis Roldan Rodriguez, one of the lawyers, said the case was now being referred to the higher constitutional court but he added that he was not optimistic.

"I fear that we are going to have to take our case to the European Human Rights Commission in Strasbourg," Roldan Rodriguez said.

ANC, SWAPO to get Peking aid

LUSAKA, Jan. 7 (AFP) — Chinese aid to the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Namibian freedom movement SWAPO is a distinct possibility following a precedent-setting meeting here of their officials with visiting Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Both movements have in the past received the bulk of their assistance and military training from the Soviet Bloc.

Zhao, on a four-day visit to Zambia as part of his 11-nation African tour, told leaders of the two national liberation movements Thursday that he had come to see them to express China's support for the freedom fighters in Southern Africa. The Chinese leader wished them "new successes in the new year."

After a 10-minute open session with Zhao, President Oliver Tambo of the ANC, and officials of (SWAPO) went into a closed, substantive meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Prior to the talks, an ANC spokesman was guardedly optimistic that China might for the first time provide diplomatic or material support for his movement. "Talks can lead to other things," he said.

Zhao, on arrival in Zambia Thursday praised the "Namibian and South African people engaged in the struggle to win independence and liberation." He gave his "cordial regards and best wishes" to the ANC.

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2 Corsicans indicted on extortion charges

BASTIA, Corsica, Jan. 7 (Agencies) — A court indicted two men Thursday on charges of attempted extortion in connection with an attack against a man who refused to pay a "revolutionary tax" levied by Corsican separatists.

Meanwhile, about 600 Corsicans marched in the town of Corte to protest Friday's wounding of local veterinarian Dr. Jean Paul Lefay, who was shot three times by a masked man after he refused to pay \$450 a month to people claiming membership in the Corsican National Liberation Front (FNLC). Lefay was wounded in the wrist, shoulder and throat, but is listed in satisfactory condition at a local hospital.

Indicted for attempted extortion in the case were Francois Leonelli, 31, and Ange Defini, 35. Since last summer, the FNLC has stepped up its campaign of violence in an attempt to gain independence for this Mediterranean island, which has been ruled by France since 1768. There were 804 bombings reported in 1982, but the FNLC's latest tactic is to levy a "tax" on residents of the island who originally came from the French mainland.

The extortion demands are usually made by phone, and the Corsican office of the French Telephone Company reported Thursday that requests for unlisted phone numbers have multiplied almost six-fold since Aug. 19 when the FNLC called off its "truce" with the French government.

To curb the rapidly worsening political violence in Corsica, the French government this week outlawed the FNLC. President Francois Mitterrand picked Police Commissioner Robert Broussard, feared by French criminals as a tough gang buster, to head the island's strengthened security forces. But it was not only Paris that lost patience. For the first time, the government's anger with the guerrillas found an echo among ordinary Corsicans.

"People have regarded the FNLC as part of a romantic Corsican tradition of resistance to outside authority" an Ajaccio journalist said. "Now they are weary of the bombings, the intimidation and the extortion."

While the violence in Corsica has been relentless since the FNLC emerged in 1976, there have been few deaths, and the assassination attempt instantly lost support for the guerrillas. Even more damning for the FNLC was the disclosure that it had broken the tradition of Corsican rebellion by making threats against other Corsicans. "Many who have been prepared to tolerate the guerrillas out of nationalist loyalty while disapproving of their aims have decided that enough is enough," a detective said.

He added, with some resignation, "naturally, that doesn't mean that there will be any more ready to cooperate with us. But we can hope that it will lead to pressure on the FNLC to desist." Corsica is a beautiful island separated from France by 100 miles of Mediterranean sea. The weather is clement when the rest of Europe is in the grip of winter and the supply of fresh lobster is apparently unlimited. Its only defect is that the Corsican people believe the island has never belonged to them.

The island was owned by the Italian city state of Genoa until 1768 when Louis XV bought it for France and the division of loyalties between island and mainland have been powerful ever since. A statue of Napoleon, Corsica's most famous son, dominates Ajaccio and Corsicans have usually been prominent in the French army and civil service. Pride in this shared heritage has been balanced by yearning for independence which finds expression today in the "Francesi Fora" (French out) slogans on the walls of Corsican towns.

There were many strands to the resurgence of old antagonism. There is fear of being culturally swamped by France, economic deprivation and resentment at the number of immigrants. Corsica is strikingly poorer to a visitor's eye than mainland France though the French government has poured in money in

For revising constitution Japan ruling party plans campaign

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (AFP) — The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will launch an all-out campaign this year to mobilize support for the idea of revising Japan's constitution which prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, the news agency Kyodo said Friday.

Citing sources within the party, Kyodo said the LDP's constitution research council would define by the end of June a framework for modification of the constitution which was adopted by U.S.-occupied Japan in 1946. The prime target for change would be article 9, which forbids Japan from maintaining an army and requires it to refrain forever from war.

According to Kyodo, the party will organize a national rally along with a parliamentary group called the Dietmen's League for revision, and will launch an appeal for revision in a resolution to be adopted by a party conference at the end of the month. Books and leaflets will be distributed and the population polled as part of the campaign, Kyodo said.

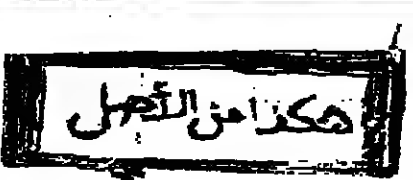
The issue of revision has marked political debate in Japan for years with opinion widely divided. Left opposition parties are totally opposed and even within the conservative LDP there is some dissension.

Min				Max			
C		F		C		F	
Amsterdam	3	37	7	45	cloudy		
Athens	6	43	14	57	clear		
Bahrain	13	55	17	63	clear		
Bangkok	25	77	32	90	clear		
Barbados	23	73	28	82	cloudy		
Beirut	15	0	48	15	59	cloudy	
Belgrade	4	39	12	54	clear		
Berlin	0	32	-8	46	cloudy		
Brussels	3	37	-7	45	clear		
Buenos Aires	21	70	29	84	clear		
Cairo	7	45	18	63	clear		
Chicago	-3	27	-4	39	cloudy		
Copenhagen	4	39	11	52	clear		
Dublin	7	45	14	57	clear		
Frankfurt	5	41	13	55	cloudy		
Geneva	0	32	-5	41	cloudy		
Havana	22	72	25	77	cloudy		
Helsinki	5	41	-8	46	cloudy		
Hong Kong	18	64	19	66	rain		
Honolulu	21	70	26	79	clear		
Jakarta	24	75	30	86	rain		
Kuala Lumpur	23	73	33	91	rain		
Lisbon	3	37	14	57	cloudy		
London	4	39	8	46	clear		
Los Angeles	13	55	20	68	fog		
Madrid	-4	25	10	50	cloudy		
Manila	19	66	32	90	clear		
Mexico City	8	46	20	68	clear		
Miami	18	64	22	72	cloudy		
Montreal	-1	30	3	37	cloudy		
Moscow	-4	25	0	32	cloudy		
New Delhi	7	45	23	73	clear		
New York	3	37	7	45	cloudy		
Nicosia	4	39	11	52	clear		
Oaxaca	-2	26	-8	46	cloudy		
Paris	4	39	11	50	clear		
Peking	-8	18	-3	27	clear		
Perth	21	70	28	77	cloudy		
Rio de Janeiro	20	68	26	79	cloudy		
Rome	2	36	17	63	clear		
San Francisco	5	41	10	50	fog		
Seoul	11	52	8	46	cloudy		
Singapore	24	75	31	88	rain		
Stockholm	0	32	11	52	clear		
Taipei	15	59	19	66	clear		
Tokyo	6	43	10	50	cloudy		

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Arab news

B' section

A gloomy scenario for the year 1983

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The idea of the self-fulfilling prophecy is well known. But a prophecy can also be self-fulfilling by provoking thought and action that produce events different from those predicted. In this spirit, the following is an imaginary review of 1983 in American foreign policy, written on next New Year's eve:

Washington, Dec. 31, 1983: Of all the events in a troubled world during this past year, the one most critical to the average American was the effective collapse, in mid-1983 of the international banking system when two major New York banks went under and caused a ripple effect throughout the world of credit and money. The signs had been there for months, after the 1982 Mexican financial crisis. The United States and other industrialized nations took some modest steps, such as cutting out Mexico and increasing their subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund. But when the first shock waves passed, so did the interest and activity of the U.S. government.

Thus, in June, when President Reagan welcomed Western industrial leaders to Williamsburg for the seven-nation economic summit, U.S. participants seemed little concerned about the staggering debts of other Third World countries. As at the 1982 summit, Americans spent more time arguing about European trade with the Soviet Union than about the underlying world economic crisis — still not realizing that solving the latter would solve the former.

Meanwhile, in contrast to their past excessive largesse, U.S. and foreign banks were protecting their own positions with excessive caution in making new loans to Third World countries. With a drying up of new loans, developing countries had to restrict their imports of Western goods — especially from the United States, which had been selling more to the Third World than to Japan and the European Community combined. Reduced U.S. exports meant fewer jobs at home, a deepening recession, more pressure in Congress to restrict imports from America's industrial partners and worldwide competition in trade protectionism rivaling that of the 1930s.

Brazil's July 1983 default on much of its \$30 billion debt was the proximate cause of the world crisis. Too late, Washington realized that the issue of international banking, and the underlying health of the global economic system, should have had priority.

As though the economic crisis was not enough to strain relations between the United States and Western Europe, the alliance also failed during 1983 to resolve the issue of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the continent. In 1979, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had agreed on the need to deal with the new Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe. Washington began talks with Moscow with the understanding that, if they failed, the United States would deploy 572 ballistic and Cruise missiles in Europe beginning in this last month of 1983.

"That prospect was never popular with European public opinion — particularly in West Germany, as the Soviets well knew. At 1982's end, Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, proposed cuts in Soviet intermediate-range nuclear weapons, provided that America deployed nothing. It was a clever ploy, designed to split the United States from European opinion and prevent Western response to the new Soviet threat. It worked: instead of matching the Soviet proposal for proposals, Washington dug in its heels, counting on West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl to honor his pledge to accept deployment of U.S. missiles.

In the March elections in West Germany, Kohl's Christian Democrats were returned to power, but the left-of-center Social Democrats did well. And a party called the "Green" also gained a bloc of seats in the Bundestag and set about trying to paralyze the government in the name of its rampant opposition to all things nuclear. With the Social Democrats moving left, sniping from the Greens and street demonstrations, Kohl was unable to deliver on his promise to accept the missiles, and the whole NATO position collapsed. Too late, Washington understood the gravity of the problem and the need to do an effective job of countering Soviet propaganda through vigorous leadership in arms control.

Of course, the Middle East was not quiet. Despite the valiant efforts of presidential emissary Philip C. Habib, talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon dragged on until late August. He was time-dispatched from working on the critical matter of a broader Arab-Israeli peace. All the while, the peace talks had gone out of Reagan's 1982 plan to try resolving the "foul" issues of the West Bank and Gaza.

Again, too late, Washington realized that nothing could happen in Arab-Israeli peacekeeping unless the president and secretary of state were directly and regularly engaged. Reagan did meet with visiting Middle East leaders, but otherwise paid scant attention. And Secretary of State George P. Shultz did not visit the region until March, by which time it was too late to get the Reagan plan back on the rails. U.S. standing in the moderate Arab world sank to a new low, and Israel continued to build settlements on the West Bank.

The most sobering development came in Iran where the Soviet Union appeared to be gaining a major foothold without sending a single soldier across the border. If it does consolidate its position the West will suffer its worst strategic defeat in decades. Regrettably, Washington had not developed a policy toward Iran after the hostage crisis of 1979-81, and had not underlined to Moscow that its domination of Iran through any means was unacceptable. To be sure, there is an American rapid deployment force, but in the absence of a coherent political strategy, it is now useless against peaceful Soviet entry into Iran.

Thus, 1983 ends on the most gloomy note for the West since 1941. But there is always next year, 1984.

Sayings of the year 1982

We rarely have a murder on the Metro. It's never been more than three or four a year. — Nadine Joly, security chief, Paris Metro.

Moderation is a virtue only in those who are thought to have an alternative. — Henry Kissinger.

In my experience the people who get to the top of the heap and stay there are nice people. — Roy Plomley of *Desert Island Discs*.

I'm sick of repeated references to my husband's so-called duffel coat. — Jill Craigie, wife of Michael Foot.

It has always been far too expensive to improve the educational standard of working class children significantly. — Sir Angus Maude.

I'll stay until I'm tired of it. So long as Britain needs me, I shall never be tired of it. — Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

I will never get married again. — Elizabeth Taylor.

You know, sometimes I don't even like music. — Sir William Walton.

I am extraordinarily patient, provided I get my own way in the end. — Mrs. Thatcher.

I am not a pacifist. — Michael Foot.

There is only one political career for which women are perfectly suitable: diplomacy. — Clare Booth Luce.

From Michael Foot's statements, one would draw the conclusion that Labor is in favor of warmongering, provided there is no war. *Labor Herald*.

When you go in search of honey you must expect to be stung by bees. — President Kaunda of Zambia.

There are few things more painful than to recognize one's own faults in others. — John Wells.

No battle is worth fighting except the last one. — Enrich Powell.

I feel very proud, even though they didn't elect me, to be president of the Argentines. — General Galtieri.

The Soviet Union would remain a one-party nation even if an opposition

party were permitted, because of everyone would join that party — President Reagan.

In the Soviet Union everything happens slowly. Always remember that. — Arkady N. Shevchenko, defuncting Soviet diplomat.

Perhaps we should consider ourselves fortunate that Prince Charles did not deliver the baby himself. — *Speculator*.

In the world I live in, nobody ever feels that their view has been fairly presented. — Tony Benn.

Women are getting stronger. But we're still in a transitional state, rather like the trades unions. — Elizabeth Jane Howard.

You can't be a feminist and a capitalist. — Ruth Wallgrove, *Spare Rib*.

A newspaper expresses its own view which is an amalgam of the view of its proprietor, its editor and the tradition it represents. — *Daily Express*.

Oxford and Cambridge are a major cancer in the educational system. — Labor Party discussion paper.

All the time I feel I must justify my existence. — Prince Charles.

Never marry a man who hates his mother because he'll end up hating you. — Jill Bennett.

The world is not black and white. More like black and gray. — Graham Greene.

Prince Andrew is a 22-year-old man and I think that speaks for itself. — Buckingham Palace spokesman.

Show me a good loser and I'll show you a loser. — Paul Newman.

Let no one expect unilateral disarmament from us. — Yuri Andropov.

The Russians love clandestine things like secret writing paper, code names and all that hocus pocus. — Professor Hugh Hambleton.

The whole imposing edifice of modern medicine is like the celebrated tower of Pisa, slightly off-balance. — Prince Charles.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1983

Arab news Features

PAGE B 1

Dependent islands drift far from shores

By Joy Aschenbach

WASHINGTON (NGNS) — The palm treeed South Pacific island of New Caledonia is more than 10,000 miles away from Paris, but the French flag flies there. Icy Bouvet Island sits alone down near Antarctica, almost as far south of the equator as Oslo is north. It's Norwegian.

Curacao, less than 40 miles from the coast of South America, is part of the Netherlands realm. And tiny Brunei on the island of Borneo — nearly as far from London as the Falklands — is still under British protection.

An inventory of the insular world shows that most island political entities still belong to somebody else. Scattered about the globe, most are far from their mother country, closer to foreign shores or simply out in the middle of an ocean.

With few exceptions, these bits and pieces of land are all that's left of the vast colonial empires that once covered continents. "Along with African lands, islands are among the last group of territories to win independence," a State Department official pointed out.

The trend toward independent nations that started at the end of World War II has more than doubled the number of countries in the world. It quadrupled the number of island nations. Today there are 40, the newest the 8-month-old Caribbean island country of Antigua and Barbuda.

Despite this process of shedding lands far from home, particularly when their upkeep becomes expensive, 11 nations still have "within their domain political entities with some degree of dependence," according to the State Department. Britain leads, followed by the United States and France. The once mighty colonizers Spain and Portugal have only a handful of possessions, all close to home except Portuguese Macao in the Far East.

Altogether there are more than 50 political dependencies, almost all islands. A number are worth holding onto. Some are strategic militarily. Others, ignored in the past, have taken on new significance because of the international law of the sea, which gives their owners rights to resources out to a distance of 200 miles.

"In many cases, the remaining island dependencies are that way because the people who live there want it that way. Some have been voted to stay under the protective wing," explained political geographer Martin I. Glesner of Southern Connecticut State College. Some are simply too small to make it on their own.

Why did six of the 11 countries wind up with island possessions so far from home? They often were the lesser discoveries of some of the great explorers, Eric the Red, Columbus, Cook, Cartier, and Magellan; stepping stones along treasured trade routes; the prizes of victory in war; or the settlements of missionaries, pirates, and mutineers. Perhaps least distinguished of all: Some were claimed for their guano — sea bird manure.

An island status report on the six shows:

UNITED KINGDOM

Renowned as the empire on which the sun never sets, Britain's total overseas holdings today are no bigger than the home country. Except for the crown jewel, Hong Kong, and disputed Gibraltar, all are islands spread over four oceans or clustered in the Caribbean.

The only remnant of the British Indian Ocean Territory, the Chagos Archipelago may be drawn into a tug of war because of protests over the military buildup on one of its islands, the flat footprint-shaped Diego Garcia.

When Britain gave the nearby Mauritius Islands independence in 1965, it purchased the archipelago from them for \$8 million and leased Diego Garcia to the United States for a military base. To make room for it, Britain moved 1,300 Diego Garcians off their island home.

In the recent election in Mauritius, the victorious Movement Militant Mauricien campaigned on a platform calling for the return of Diego Garcia and neutrality in the Indian Ocean. Britain, which has agreed to more compensation for the relocated residents, claims the entire archipelago was duly bought and paid for.

Like stepping stones down the South Atlantic, Ascension, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, the Falklands, South Georgia, and

Sit and shop by computer

LONDON (LPS) — Teleshopping, enabling people to sit at home and order their shopping requirements by computer, will be introduced in Britain next year. Some 2,500 people in the English west Midlands will participate in the six-month trial beginning in March.

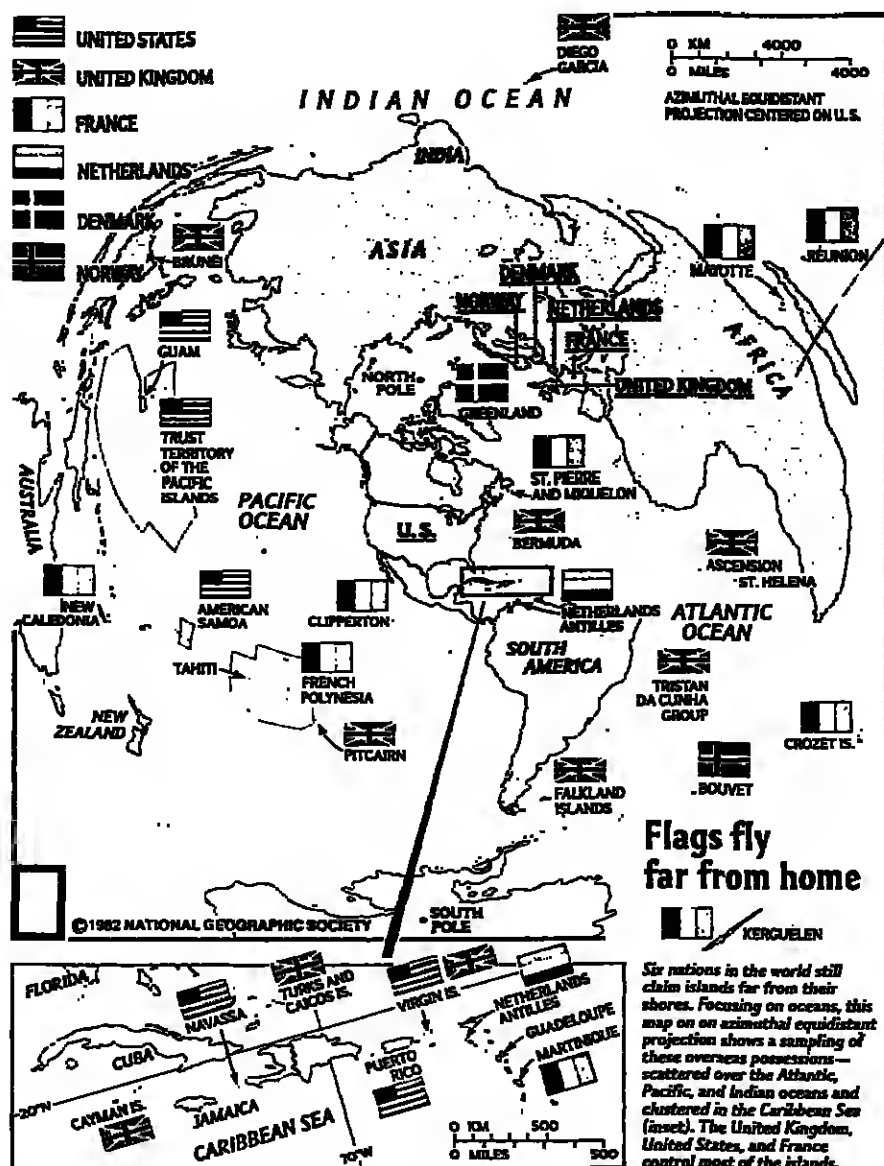
Their homes will be equipped with a view-data computer keyboard installed by Viewtel Services, a private company established by the *Birmingham Post and Mail* newspaper group.

The system, called Club 403, will allow users to order their requirements from local shops and, by linking with the nationwide Prestel service, give them access to weather forecasts, flight information, holidays, entertainment and traffic reports. The householders will pay for the service.

"A major step forward" using technology which "is the best in the world and the most advanced," was how Club 403 was described by John Butcher, parliamentary under secretary of state at the U.K. Department of Industry, when he announced the project.

A growing list includes a number of major departmental stores and supermarkets and a small retail sports shop which have joined Club 403 to offer customer information and ordering facilities from the comfort of the armchair.

Pat Montague, a director of Viewtel Services, predicts that in the near future it should be possible for customers to carry out banking transactions from their own homes, using their credit cards.



South Sandwich provide Britain an island pathway to the Antarctic.

Its only Pacific possession left, Pitcairn fell into British hands in an infamous way. It was settled in 1790 by Fletcher Christian and his band of nine fellow mutineers from the *Bounty*. With a population today of only 63, Pitcairn survives through trade with passing ships and the sale of their prized postage stamps.

Brunei, once an Islamic sultanate dominating the whole island of Borneo, has shrunk bit by bit to a Delaware-size state on the South China Sea. But oil, struck there in 1929, gives Brunei today the highest per capita income in East Asia. Under British protection since

1888, it is slated for independence in 1984. It is the only former colony of Malay people that did not join the Federation of Malaysia.

Besides Britain's popular Caribbean resort islands, there are the nearly unheard-of Turks and Caicos, where British admiral Horatio Nelson lost his first battle in 1783. Making headlines today as a stopping place for drug smugglers, they prompted one British official to call the situation there "a bloody great wart on the side of our nose."

A newcomer among island landlords, the United States today ranks second only to Britain. Its dependencies, all in the Caribbean and the Pacific, were generally acquired for

military purposes. Puerto Rico, anchoring the Caribbean, and Guam in the Pacific both were won in the Spanish-American War.

Other islands in the two regions were picked up under less glorious circumstances: The Guano Islands Act of 1856. Through it Congress empowered the president to extend United States sovereignty over uninhabited, unclaimed islands on which an American citizen had discovered deposits of guano. The discoverer was authorized to mine and sell the valuable excrement, which was used as fertilizer.

In the aftermath of World War II in the Pacific, the U.S. government took charge of an ocean area about as large as the continental United States. It includes more than 2,100 islands, but with a total land area only about half of the size of Rhode Island.

The last of the postwar United Nations trusteeships, this Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is being dismantled. Its Northern Mariana Islands have elected to become a commonwealth like Puerto Rico. The other island groups are in various stages of becoming self-government free associated states of the United States. There will be three: the Marshalls, Micronesia, and Belau.

The United States will maintain exclusive military jurisdiction in the region, where anti-nuclear sentiment surfaced long ago. The U.S. government is expected to make a multimillion-dollar settlement on the Marshalls for earlier nuclear testing that left some of the islands, among them Bikini, uninhabitable. Belau's new constitution prohibits nuclear weapons testing.

FRANCE
Once controlling huge territories in North America and more of Africa than any other empire builder, France is left with only a few islands off the coasts of these continents. There are other French islands scattered about the Pacific and Caribbean, but the sole mainland dependency is in South America, tiny French Guiana.

An ocean away from the French coast, the rocky islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland have become a thorn in Canada's side.

France has tangled with their giant neighbor over lucrative fishing rights and the overlapping limits of the 200-mile economic zone. First claimed for France by Jacques Cartier in 1536, the island outpost had its ties to the Republic tightened in 1976 by a change of status that makes it as much a part of France as Hawaii is of the United States.

Off the East African coast, Mayotte, impoverished and largely Christian, voted twice to stick with France rather than join the other three Muslim Comoro islands in independence. But its status is still not settled, and another referendum is set for 1984. The Mayottans first sought French protection against their unfriendly island neighbors in 1840. Today they are defended against the Comoro claims by the French Foreign Legion.

Out in the South Pacific, France has an extensive nuclear research installation on its paradise island of Tahiti and 40 percent of the world's nickel reserve in New Caledonia.

DENMARK

When Viking explorer Eric the Red came upon the world's largest island, he called it Greenland to attract settlers. A thousand years later there are only 50,000 people living on the island's edges — because 80 percent of Greenland is under the ice cap. To protect their vital fishing interests, Greenlanders voted to pull out of the European Community. The actual withdrawal is expected in 1983, the first in its 25-year history. Greenland will remain part of the Danish realm.

NETHERLANDS
A shortage of salt in 1634 first took the Dutch to Curacao. At war with Spain, which cut off its salt supply, the Netherlands sought a new source in the Caribbean and captured the Antilles Islands from Spain. Now six in all, they are a major refinery of South American oil.

NORWAY

French explorer Jean Baptiste Bouvet thought he had found the sought-after southernmost continent when he landed on a snowy hump-backed volcanic island in 1739. He actually had 1,100 more miles to go. Isolated Bouvet Island was finally claimed for its whaling grounds by Norway in 1927. Norwegian Bouvetoya is today a strategically important scientific research post.

word watch

By Howard Dana Shaw

Another confusable. "I have noticed time and again that people do not know the difference between capital and capitol," writes L.M.B. "Would you explain?"

The simple answer is that capitol is the building and nothing else. It's the structure where a state or national legislature meets. In Washington, D.C., you usually spell it with a capital C (but you don't have to) and you talk about Capitol Hill where the building is located.

Spelled with an A instead of an O, the word capital means such things as the city where a government is located, a big letter, the top of a pillar, or invested wealth.

As an adjective, capital means chief or most important (a capital virtue), or extremely serious (a capital offense).

A flat-footed answer. One of the problems of trying to be an expert is that there are so few neat answers. So many answers have to be flexible — usages, spellings, pronunciations, etc. But there are a few unequivocal answers without any buts or ifs.

One of these is the very weird habit some writers have of using the article an in front of a word starting with H where the H is sounded or "aspirated" (an historian). Recent horrible examples include: "an historic tribute" in a headline; "an historic

bottom" in a financial service ad; "an Hawaiian resort" in a newspaper travel article.

In my library of authorities on usage, nowhere do I find anyone who approves using an before a consonant sound. They are unanimous. In ancient English, the H was not sounded in certain words, and some modern writers seem to prefer the archaic (or the cockney London) way to say it. Why?

If the word begins with an H that is silent, then of course it is proper to use an (an honorable man).

Whether it's ignorance or pomposity, let's weed out this irritating violation of correct English. There's no excuse for it.

If anybody cares, it's like looking for a needle in the haystack to try to find a difference between enquire and inquire. A friend asked about.

If there ever was a slight pedantic distinction, enquire referred simply to asking, while inquire hinted at investigating or carrying out an examination into something. But our pretty thorough inquiry points to this advice: Forget it.

Most dictionaries either make no distinction, or else they indicate that inquire is preferable. The Associated Press Stylebook prefers inquire. And Bergen Evans (*Dictionary of Contemporary American Usage*) says "In American Usage, inquire has almost superseded enquire."

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Coffee & Tea Makers (600 W.)	125	100	Vacuum Cleaner (1000 W.) FAKIR	550	485
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Coffee & Tea Makers (1000 W.)	235	200	Egg Boiler (350 W.)	95	80
Grill (1500 W.)	190	165	Coffee Grinder (110 W.)	115	100
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	160	140	Meat Ironer (1000 W.)	115	95
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U.N. experts optimistic

Oceans cope with contamination

By Ian Steele

UNITED NATIONS (Depthnews) — The world's oceans appear to be coping with mankind's dirty habits better than environmentalists thought possible.

A four-year study by almost 100 scientists from more than 30 countries concludes: Despite the presence of serious levels of chemical, oil, sewage and other forms of contamination in the coastal territories of many nations, marine biologists have been unable to detect "significant effects" on the ecosystem of the open seas.

Their findings are contained in a special report for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) entitled "The Health of the Oceans." These indicate that pollution's worst effects have been localized in semi-enclosed bodies of water like the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, Baltic and North Seas, and the coastal regions of highly populated and industrial communities.

Inshore pollution comes from many sources. These include raw sewage, food and beverage processing wastes, pulp, paper and sugar mill effluents, woolen and cotton mill runoff, excessive siltation from eroded crop and pasture land and solids such as mine tailings and dredge spoils. But the report says that little impact from their discharge into the large oceans has been detected far from shore.

Oil spills are given a similar report. Their effect on intertidal and continental shelf areas where more than 90 percent of the fisheries resources are located, can be devastating and recovery might take decades. However, their impact on the high seas is

described as short term — a matter of weeks or months — and "rarely drastic."

Sea birds are said to be at particular risk from oil spills. For instance, the amount of floating tar in the Arabian Sea alone is estimated at 3,700 tons. Investigators agreed, however, there is no evidence that oil spills alone can threaten a species' survival.

Some scientists associated with the UNEP report go so far as to say that marine systems, might actually be healthier today than they were a decade ago. But their optimism is reserved for nations which have introduced and enforced "anti-dumping" legislation and other forms of environmental protection in the intervening years.

Their overall conclusions are also heavily qualified by the observation that current scientific knowledge of the fundamental processes of life below the waves "is not extensive enough for the identification or quantification of the oceanic pathways for many substances."

Oceanic samples gathered in the past four years have, however, yielded strong evidence that environmental protection has had a positive impact on water quality. In the heavily industrialized northern hemisphere, laws have been enforced to outlaw or regulate the use of many chemical substances and their discharge into the environment. As a result, scientists have measured a steady decrease in the level of chemicals like DDT in the higher latitudes.

But in the southern hemisphere and lower latitudes of the northern hemisphere indications are that concentrations of the same chemicals are increasing. And fears are that the 19 nations and 950 million people border-

ing the Indian Ocean may be the first affected.

The Indian Ocean stretches from the Gulf of Oman and the head of the Bay of Bengal in the North, to the East African coast in the west and the coastlines of Burma, Thailand and Malaysia in the east. Agriculture, industry and some mining form an economic base of the region.

"These effects are so far confined to coastal areas," the authors note. "But owing to the prevailing wind system, the water circulation pattern, and the bottom topography, they may have far-reaching consequences on several countries."

They add: "Owing to increasing urbanization and industrialization all over the region, the volumes of sewage and effluents along the coasts are increasing. Many countries have large rivers flowing through them and many are badly polluted. Hardly 50 percent of the total population in this area has sanitation arrangements and substantial sewage effluents are discharged untreated or after only primary treatment."

The report notes that fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides are used extensively for agriculture, pest and disease control in the region; and some of them are considered hazardous and have been banned elsewhere. The volume of pesticides used in the region varied from 40,000 metric tons in India to 3.5 million tons in Bangladesh.

But biologists warn that coral reefs in the Indian Ocean are already beginning to disappear under the sludge of oil spills and industrial effluents. They warn that neighboring countries will have to be vigilant if they are to hold onto their heritage.



FLOWER BREEDING: One of the two British botanists currently working on a project to improve the performance of flower seeds by using biotechnology techniques is seen here examining the progress of their work. The project also aims at speeding up the process of producing hybrids.

U.S. professor trains killer bees to act on cue

By Charles Hillinger

DAVIS, California. (LAT) — A bee landed on Professor Norman E. Gary's nose. Soon, a swarm was crawling on his face and head.

Gary, 49, trains bees to act on cue. An internationally known bee researcher, Gary doubles as a special-effects man and an actor in films and TV. When Hollywood needs bees the call goes out to the professor.

Gary has been on television and movie sets with 200,000 bees buzzing around. He did the special effects for the film *Savage Bees*, a story about the invasion of New Orleans by killer bees. When Leonard Nimoy did *In Search of Killer Bees*, Gary and his bees were featured.

The entomologist and his bees have appeared on *Wild, Wild Animals*, *Chips*, *How the West was won*, *Those Amazing Animals*, *Little House on the Prairie*, *That's Incredible* and numerous other TV productions.

One of five Ph.D.s on the staff of the bee biology facility at the University of California, Davis, Gary is a member of the Screen Actors Guild.

"I do special effects, but I'm often drafted as an actor because the regular actors aren't keen about having bees alight on their hands and face," Gary said.

How does he get one bee or thousands of the buzzers to land on him on command? He dabs his face and body with essence of

queen bees. The perfume attracts bees. He knows how to avoid getting stung.

"First I treat the bees with smoke to disorient them. Bees aren't mean. Stinging is a defensive mechanism. I know how to avoid getting stung. For one thing, I don't exhale on them. That really sets them off," he explained.

"Sure, I've been stung thousands of times in my 33 years working with bees. But I know how to flick the stinger and venom off my skin right away, so as not to get hurt."

Gary calls himself a bee behaviorist and a bee psychologist. "Bees have super sensory systems. They see in colors as well as black and white. They have a fantastic sense of smell and sense of taste," the professor said.

In studying foraging behavior he anesthetizes individual bees and affixes tiny metal numbered disks to the bee's body to learn what crops the insects prefer and what distances they fly.

In 1971, the professor was a member of the National Research Council team of scientists sent to Brazil to study the killer bee. Recently he conducted research on honeybees for the Department of Energy's proposed solar power satellite system that someday may provide most of the nation's electrical energy.

The bee biology facility at the University of California, Davis, largest facility of its kind in the United States, was started in 1908 because of the importance of bees to agriculture.

5 spacecraft to tail comet

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON (LPS) — Five spacecraft are to home in on a comet that is only seen from earth once every 76 years. Halley's Comet was last seen in 1910 and is due to approach earth again in 1986. It has already been spotted on its orbit back toward earth.

Russia and Japan are each planning to send up two craft to rendezvous with the comet in March 1986 and these will be joined by a single craft from Europe. The latter will be the most elaborately instrumented of the five and will pass closest to the comet.

The European Space Agency (ESA), which is responsible for this probe, has named it Giotto after the Italian artist Giotto di Bondone who depicted the comet in a painting in 1303. He is believed to have observed the Halley Comet during one of its periodic 76-year appearances in about 1301.

The ESA has signed a 34-million-pound contract with British Aerospace which heads a consortium to provide the Giotto spacecraft for launching in July 1985. Its components will come from Federal Germany, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, France and Austria as well as the U.K.

Very few of the 630 comets that have been recorded are suitable for study by spacecraft — but Halley's Comet is one of the exceptions. Little is yet known about comets. From earth astronomers see a thin atmosphere of gas molecules and tiny dust particles which reflect the sunlight. It is thought that in the center there is a solid nucleus perhaps a few kilometers in diameter and consisting of a mixture of snows and ices of condensed gases with some solid particles. Under the heat of solar radiation the nucleus releases large quantities of gas and dust which are swept into a long, curved tail.

Giotto will take eight months to reach the comet and will be flown to within 965 kilometers to pass through its coma at a speed of 70 kilometers a second. It will be protected by a shield from the impact of dust particles that will strike the spacecraft at a speed 50 times greater than that of a bullet leaving a gun.

ESA says the particles will become larger as the craft approaches the comet's nucleus and its eventual survival cannot be guaranteed.

Before its survival is threatened, it is hoped that Giotto's instruments will provide unique data on the chemical composition of the coma region surrounding the nucleus and of the tail of the comet. A camera will also take color photographs of the surface of the nucleus and measurements will be made of its magnetic field.

The comet, which will be viewed from earth by countless telescopes, was named after Edmond Halley, an English astronomer who in 1705 predicted that a comet seen in 1682 would reappear in 1758. It did — and has been coming back every 76 years.

BLOW OFF
STEAM OR
KEEP IT IN?By Peter J.
Steinrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steinrohn: My husband has a terrible temper. He has had a habit of "blowing off steam" for the 22 years we have been married. He claims it's good for him. It keeps him healthy, he says. But, what does it do to me and our kids? It's like carrying around a firecracker in your pocket or bag — never knowing when it's going to explode. My husband says, "But, you admit a firecracker isn't a bomb. A temper tantrum may be good for everyone concerned." Ridiculous? Or isn't it? — Mrs. T.

Dear Mrs. T.: Ridiculous isn't word for it. Temper tantrums in adults are simply indications that they haven't matured. Tell your husband he is immature and he's likely to blow up again. I recall a young boy who blurted out to his father in my presence. "You blow off steam. You're all right. I'm the one who bottles it up. I'm the one who has the ulcer!"

Manifestly, bottling it up isn't any good, either. People who don't blow up and harbor jealousy, hostility, resentment are often paid off in sickness and mental distress. Many an ulcer and rise in blood pressure is directly due to bottling up powerful emotional forces. What your husband is saying Mrs. T., is that he'd rather boil over, blow up and not simmer in hate and wear out his insides like rust does to a boiler. It's true that resentment and hate aggravate (and may cause) arthritis, hypertension, ulcer, heart disease, migraine and

asthma. But tell your husband I've seen enough patients at the opposite extreme who endanger their healthy by erupting in terrible temper. At his age, there's danger your husband may blow out an artery in his brain or heart. Has he ever thought of that possibility?

MEDICALLETTERS

(Replies to and from readers)

Dear Dr. Steinrohn: I suffer from osteoarthritis. One doctor tells me it's due to food allergy. He wants me to come in for tests and a special diet. Is there anything to it? — Mr. A.

Dear Mr. A.: Some time ago, a publisher asked me to consider writing an anti-obesity diet book. I outlined a commonsense way to lose. But he decided not to publish because I refused to incorporate some sort of gimmick. In a way, Mr. A., saying that food allergy aggravates your type of arthritis is a gimmick in reverse. There's no proof that an elimination diet to overcome food allergy is the answer to your problem. For example, consider what Frederic C. McDuffie, M.D. of the Arthritis Foundation and former research director of Mayo Clinic says: "So far, the evidence of a correlation between food allergies and arthritis has been unsubstantiated. For now, treating arthritis suffers with diet alone may be harmful."

(Tomorrow: The best treatment for breast cancer)



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